HUMAN EVENTS

YOUR WEEKLY WASHINGTON REPORT

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Rep. Rogers Protests to Finch:

Ban on Aid to Campus Rioters Not Enforced

From the Allen-Goldsmith Report

A detailed report is being demanded of HEW Secretary Robert Finch on what is being done about enforcing the law terminating federal loans and other aid to students involved in disorders and violence.

In calling for this accounting, Rep. Paul Rogers (D.-Fla.) served notice on Finch that he is drafting legislation "which would require the presidents of institutions where students receive government aid to file with the secretary of health, education and welfare the names of those students found guilty of participating in disturbances or violations of other law.

"The secretary will then be responsible for terminating any loans, scholarships or guaranteed grants to the students named."

Rogers also asked Finch to submit specific answers to four pertinent questions: "Whether you feel the present law is effective; what response your agency has had with the existing law; if the law has been enforced by your office; and any recommendations you might have for strengthening the law to accomplish the intent of Congress."

Long an outspoken crusader for law and order, Rogers was prompted to write Secretary Finch by the wave of campus uprisings and riots throughout the country.

The Florida legislator noted that "one out of every six college students holds a scholarship, loan or grant from the Office of Education or a bank loan guaranteed by the government." Also that last year Congress enacted a law expressly designed to deprive disorderly students of such assistance.

This law is contained in Sections 411 and 412 of the multi-billion-dollar appropriation for federal aid to higher education. It states:

Florida's conservative Rep. Paul Rogers (D.) wants to know why HEW Secretary Robert Finch appears to be dragging his heels on withdrawing federal aid to campus malcontents as provided for by law.

"No part of the funds appropriated under this act shall be used to provide a loan, guarantee of a loan or a grant to any applicant who has been convicted of any crime which involves the use of or the assistance to others in the use of force, trespass or the seizure of property under control of an institution of higher education or to prevent officials or students at such an institution from engaging in their duties or pursuing their studies."

"I thought, as did the majority of Congress," Rogers told Finch, "that this law would act as a deterrent to campus riots and demonstrations, and at least would ensure that the federal government was not financing disorders."

But apparently this law is either not being enforced or is proving ineffectual.

"It has been reported," declared Rogers, "that of the 549 students arrested this school year for participating in campus disorders at San Francisco State College, 122 were receiving federal financial assistance . . . . Yet there has been no indication that this assistance has been terminated."

Rep. Rogers pointedly called Secretary Finch's attention to the fact that President Nixon recently vigorously urged "strong enforcement of law and order on college campuses."

"The President will be heartily supported by the vast majority of American people in this regard," said Rogers. " . . . Every federal agency dispensing aid to colleges and universities should at once insist on full compliance with the law and a proper and peaceful atmosphere on campuses.

"The minority of students who attend college only to disrupt the education of the majority should suffer the immediate loss of federal aid. Colleges and universities which refuse to take adequate measures to guarantee the safety of the students who do wish to continue their education in a lawful manner should be required to comply with the law without further delay.

"Congress adopted the new laws to give the executive branch of the government the necessary tools to meet the campus crisis. We expect every effort to be made to enforce the law."

Courteously but firmly, Rogers made it clear to Finch that he expects a prompt report on what is being done to enforce the law.

* * *

Thanks to Speaker John McCormack (D.-Mass.), Rep. Adam Clayton Powell is now handsomely ensconced in one of the plushest offices of the huge $100-million Rayburn House Office Building—despite his being readmitted to Congress only on condition he paid a $25,000 fine for alleged misuse of public funds.

In the last Congress, the flamboyant Harlemite was barred completely and stripped of his chairmanship of the prestigious Education and Labor Committee. While seating him this year, the new Congress cancelled his 22 years of seniority and he now ranks as a rookie.

Notwithstanding, he has one of the choicest offices on Capitol Hill—although he rarely uses it, as he has been in the capital only a few times since the session began early in January.

The ornate office mysteriously assigned to Powell is on the floor above and similar to the one he occupied in his bombastic heyday as chairman of the Education and Labor Committee. For this backstage beneficence he is indebted to Speaker McCormack with an assist from Rep. Emanuel Celler (D.-N.Y.), dean of the House and head of the powerful Judiciary Committee.

A number of Republican rookies are up in arms over this extraordinary favoritism.

They indignantly contend Powell lost his seniority when expelled by the House and is entitled to no more consideration than other newcomers. Rep. William Brock III (R.-Tenn.), in an irate letter to McCormack, declared he was "shocked" to learn Powell is occupying a "lavish suite" and demanded he be ousted.

The chances of that are dim.

Rep. Lawrence Hogan (R.-Md.), another newcomer, has written Atty. Gen. John Mitchell urging that Powell's case be reopened before a new grand jury. Declared Hogan, "Elected officials should not be immune from prosecution."

Unlike all other congressional offices, there is no name plate on Powell's. It's the only anonymous office on Capitol Hill. A staff employe explained this was to avoid being "deluged by visitors and tourists so that we couldn't do any work."

Adorning one of the walls of the elaborate suite, with wall-to-wall carpeting, is a huge blue marlin—reputedly caught by Powell.

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NEWSPAPER

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Secret Parley in Paris

UNESCO Aides Boost Black Power

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YOUR WEEKLY WASHINGTON REPORT

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Capital Briefs

● Some intriguing information has been developed by congressional staffers on that famous **"Walker Report"** which labeled the violence at the Democratic National Convention in Chicago a "police riot." Listed as the editorial director of the report is Ralph Caplan. Caplan, in turns out, signed at least one petition in the early 1960s on behalf of the Trotskyite Socialist Worker's party and acquired as a father-in-law in 1956 the recently deceased Mr. Waldo Frank, a founder of the Castroite Fair Play for Cuba Committee. Why, some of the staffers also want to know, did the Walker Report, which was prepared in Chicago, have a New Yorker for its editorial director?

● Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) Secretary Robert Finch is planning to launch a national network of **experimental and demonstration schools** throughout the country which, according to reliable reports, would be partially controlled by local communities. Expected to stir some controversy, the program was originally worked on by an education review team headed by the Ford Foundation's Dr. Edward J. Meade, now a consultant to Finch's bailiwick.

● A knowledgeable political columnist who has been visiting California says Finch is still trying to keep his hand in Golden State politics and there is even some evidence that he is angling to **run for the Senate in 1970** on the outside chance that George Murphy might retire. Murphy, however, say those close to the California Republican, has every intention of running for re-election.

● Led by Sen. J. W. Fulbright (D.-Ark.), U.S. liberals are making a cause celebre out of the U.S. State Department's refusal to grant a visa to Mexican novelist **Carlos Fuentes**. In the eyes of U.S. liberals Fuentes is just a "radical," but the State Department says he's been a Communist and a Castroite. At the time of the blockade against Cuba in 1962, Fuentes wrote in the Communist Mexican publication Siempre that the U.S. action was "an act of piracy without precedent . . . which strips North America of all moral or legal prestige in the eyes of the world."

● Alabama recluse **George Wallace** has a new post office box number. Formerly the box was number 1968, but last week it was changed to 1972.

● Florida's Gov. **Claude Kirk**, the state's first GOP chief executive this century, is given little chance of re-election when his term is up in 1970. Even members of his own party say Kirk has "blown it" and today would be beaten even in a Republican primary. The reason, these informants say, has nothing to do with Kirk's Republicanism, his conservatism, his executive programs or even his somewhat flamboyant personality, but rather his pre-convention endorsement last year of New York's liberal GOP governor, Nelson Rockefeller, for the party's presidential nominee. "This just won't wash with the conservatives — Democratic and Republican — in Florida," says one observer.

● **Adam Clayton Powell**, readmitted to Congress earlier this year, has apparently gone AWOL. The Harlem lawmaker has yet to attend a single meeting of the Education and Labor Committee and was not seen on the House floor for more than two months. Powell didn't bother answering a letter from committee Chairman Carl D. Perkins (D.-Ky.), asking what subcommittee assignments he wanted.

● President Nixon's refusal to rename **Roger Stevens** to another term as head of the National Council for the Arts is being vigorously criticized in academic and artistic circles. The critics are charging the Administration with "bringing politics into arts-in-government programs." Yet Stevens was appointed to the arts council post by President Johnson largely because of his success as a Democratic party fund-raiser. Republicans counter that many members of their party are active patrons of the arts and are more than capable of filling the Stevens chair.

● A story on the front page of the New York Times last week quoted the president of the city's board of education, John Doar, as saying **New York's besieged public schools** were "reasonably safe" and for the public not to "panic." A story on the back page of the same issue of the Times revealed that vandalism in city schools had cost New York $5 million in 1968.

● Walter Reuther's United Auto Workers charged last week that black nationalists were trying to "spread terror" in Detroit auto plants. Referring to the **League of Revolutionary Black Workers**, a group active in the auto city, the union said: "Incidents of violence, including knifings and physical assaults, have occurred in [two Chrysler plants] perpetrated by members of this so-called revolutionary group."

● No bells rang or cannons roared, but recently a federal court of appeals overruled the **National Labor Relations Board** on one of its routine decisions favoring Big Labor. The appeals court ruled that a company had the right to present its arguments to employes before a union representation election, and that it was perfectly all right for a company executive to say that unionization might mean that the company would have to move its location. The NLRB, of course, had previously ruled that both management actions were a "no-no."

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Deploy the ABM

Military strategists were generally pleased with President Richard Nixon's decision last week to begin protecting our offensive nuclear weapons capability by deploying a Sentinel anti-ballistic missile system around U.S. Minutemen bases.

The decision to deploy, if supported by the Congress, will help protect our land-based retaliatory forces against a direct attack by the Soviet Union, defend the American people against the kind of nuclear attack Communist China could make within the next decade, and give some protection against the possibility of accidental attacks from any source.

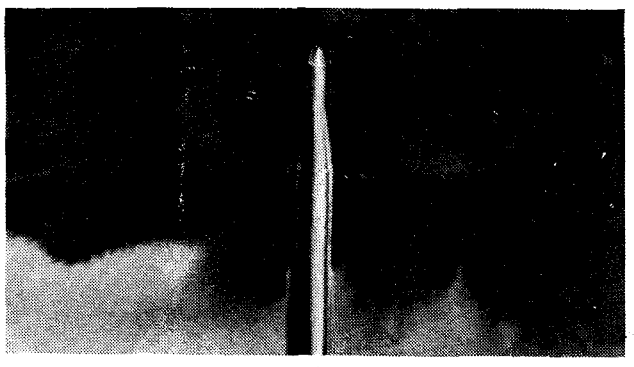
Supported by such hawkish senators as Barry Goldwater (R.-Ariz.), Strom Thurmond (R.-S.C.) and Henry Jackson (D.-Wash.), the President indicated that a deployment delay could imperil our offensive missile capability. Nevertheless, the appeasement crowd in the Congress is preparing to wage an all-out assault against the Nixon decision.

The major arguments against the ABM, stress military experts, just won't wash:

• The argument that it will not work is unproved. A number of outstanding military and scientific authorities, including Dr. Edward Teller, father of the H-bomb, believe the ABM is a workable defense system. Dr. John Foster, the Pentagon's director of research, has urged its deployment. Former Defense Secretary Robert McNamara, a persistent opponent of the ABM, felt compelled to advocate its deployment over a year ago on the grounds that it would be effective in deterring a nuclear missile threat, particularly from Red China. Even the leading peacenik, Dr. Jerome Wiesner, admitted in November 1967 that an "ABM system would grant us some protection against China's missiles during the early years of its missile build-up. . . ." The fact is that the U.S. over six years ago conducted tests in the Pacific which proved that we could successfully destroy an incoming Soviet missile, even one equipped with decoys. Furthermore, our recent space spectaculars involving the Apollo moonshots should convince even the most skeptical observer that the United States probably has the technical capability of intercepting and neutralizing an incoming offensive missile.

• The so-called danger from accidental explosions is virtually non-existent. Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird pointed out on February 13 that, in handling about 15,000 nuclear weapons all over the world, the United States has never experienced an accident which resulted in a nuclear explosion. In mid-February, notes military authority Phyllis Schlafly, the Pentagon also disclosed that it had atomic warheads on Nike-Hercules anti-aircraft missile stations around 85 metropolitan areas from 1958-1968—and there was never a single accident or near accident.

• The idea that ABM deployment is "provocative" is only a line peddled by peaceniks or the ignorant. The fact is, of course, that the U.S. refused to deploy any sort of ABM system for years on the grounds that we didn't want to provoke the Soviets. Nevertheless, the Soviets began deploying their own defensive systems around both Leningrad and Moscow. Thus it is hardly sensible to say that the U.S. is the



one doing the provoking. Interestingly enough, the unilateral disarmament buffs in this country used to argue that America's nuclear superiority over the Soviets in many fields was "provocative" and, therefore, to eliminate this provocation we should just let the Soviets "catch up" to us and achieve nuclear parity. But now that the Soviets have surpassed us in an ABM system, these same nuclear disarmers argue that the U.S. has no right to achieve parity with the Soviets on the grounds that *this* would be provocative.

Indeed, the Soviets themselves are on record as saying that an ABM is *not* provocative. In a press conference in London on February 9, 1967, Soviet Premier Kosygin, asked if there should be a moratorium on deployment of an ABM, said: "I believe that defensive systems, which prevent attack, are not the cause of the arms race, but constitute a factor preventing the death of the people."

In short, the U.S. should push ahead on the ABM.

THIS WEEK'S NEWS from Inside Washington

Ford's Leadership

Having already carried the day earlier this year for a fat salary increase for himself and fellow congressmen, House Minority Leader Jerry Ford socked it to the taxpayer again last week. He applied the pressure to secure an additional $480 million in aid for so-called developing nations.

A year ago GOP opposition helped torpedo an increase in the U.S. contribution to the International Development Association. But it was the Republicans who last week provided the votes to increase America's IDA contribution a whopping 54 per cent, to $160 million a year for the next three years.

IDA is considered the "soft loan window" of the World Bank. The loans are so mushy, in fact, that IDA makes them on 50-year terms at no interest other than a nominal three-quarter per cent year service charge to meet administration costs. The repayment terms are most generous. No repayment is required for the first 10 years, then 1 per cent per year for the next 10 and then 3 per cent per year for the final 30 years.

Several Republicans, led by California's Del Clawson, fought the proposal. Insisting that the government had "no business saddling the taxpayers with another half-billion-dollar giveaway," Clawson sought to send the bill back to committee. But his proposal failed, 241 to 155, as 100 Republicans followed Ford's advice. (Rollcall will appear in *Human Events* next week.) Approval of the IDA increase followed on a 247-to-150 vote.

Clawson and his colleagues suggested that the initials "IDA" might better stand for "India-Pakistan Development Association." More than 70 per cent of the IDA funds have been funneled to these two countries—bitter enemies who have engaged in a furious arms race in recent years. "It is entirely possible," said Rep. Thomas Meskill (R.-Conn.), "that the effect of this [IDA] program has been to provide these two nations the wherewithal to wage war against each other."

Rep. Otto Passman (D.-La.), chairman of the appropriations subcommittee on foreign assistance, termed IDA "foreign aid at its worst" because the U.S. has no control over the disposition of its funds. The Louisiana lawmaker characterized IDA as one "of the 20 or more spigots" that is supplying $10 billion a year in foreign aid.

Black Power at the U.N.

A congressional committee is now studying documents strongly indicating that the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)—an arm of the U.N. to which the United States is a major contributor—is being used by some of its key officials to promote "Black Power" extremist movements in various parts of the world.

A high-ranking UNESCO official, these documents reveal, told friends at the agency's Paris headquarters last July that UNESCO is "unofficially" involved in the movement. This same high official claimed there were two different "Black Power" movements—African and English-speaking—but both had the same aim: the overthrow of white regimes.

An admirer of Che Guevara, Mao Tse-tung and Stokely Carmichael, this official also addressed a secret meeting of admirers—which included other UNESCO employes—at the English Speaking Club in Paris in mid-August of last year. Filled with violent utterances and semi-Marxist thought, the individual proclaimed that "all power and all capital has always been in white hands, whereas poorness and slavery always has been a privilege of the blacks. This was, is, and unless our struggle for dignity will succeed, will always be that way."

In a question-and-answer period, the speaker stated "that racism is a necessity for capitalism, where the competition is expressed in terms of money, classes, houses, food, etc. These problems don't exist in Socialist countries; I mean, not that much. . . .

" . . . I want to make it very clear that non-violence is an impossible thing. And if there ever was such a thing, it was very clear that the Washington March ended this idea. This was the most humiliating action there ever was. The humiliation was very much supported by the American government with their humiliating actions. If someone wasn't convinced that non-violence was impossible, this march must have opened their eyes. It is very clear now that the whites won't give anything more, that means as they see it. . . . This is proved by Nixon and his running mate. . . . So the Negroes in return have only one thing left: to fight and to shoot, not to hurt, but to kill, otherwise they themselves will be killed. . . ."

The UNESCO official made no bones that violence was a preferred course. With the evolution of violence as it is today, said the speaker, "The Negroes in the United States are prepared to die to the last man. Look what happened to the Jews in the Second World War. The Nazis used the same tactics: put everybody in a ghetto. When something happened, they surrounded and killed all the people inside because they couldn't get out. That is how six million Jews were killed, and that is also what will happen in the [United] States. But at least the Negroes over there will have one satisfaction and that is that a lot of

Atom Pact Vote

Following is the 83-to-15 Senate rollcall vote by which that body ratified the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty on March 13. A two-thirds vote was required for passage.

FOR THE TREATY: 83

DEMOCRATS (49): Anderson, Bayh, Bible, Burdick, Byrd (Va.), Byrd (W.Va.), Cannon, Church, Cranston, Dodd, Eagleton, Ellender, Fulbright, Gore, Gravel, Harris, Hart, Hartke, Holland, Hughes, Inouye, Jackson, Jordan (N.C.), Kennedy, Magnuson, Mansfield, McCarthy, McGee, McGovern, McIntyre, Metcalf, Mondale, Montoya, Moss, Muskie, Nelson, Pastore, Pell, Proxmire, Randolph, Ribicoff, Sparkman, Spong, Symington, Talmadge, Tydings, Williams (N.J.), Yarborough and Young (Ohio).

REPUBLICANS (34): Aiken, Allott, Baker, Bellmon, Bennett, Boggs, Brooke, Case, Cook, Cotton, Dirksen, Dole, Fong, Goodell, Griffin, Hansen, Hatfield, Hruska, Javits, Jordan (Idaho), Mathias, Miller, Mundt, Packwood, Pearson, Percy, Prouty, Saxbe, Schweiker, Scott, Smith, Stevens, Williams (Del.) and Young (N.D.).

AGAINST THE TREATY: 15

DEMOCRATS (7): Allen, Eastland, Ervin, Hollings, Long, Russell and Stennis.

REPUBLICANS (8): Curtis, Dominick, Fannin, Goldwater, Gurney, Murphy, Thurmond and Tower.

Not Voting: McClellan (D.) and Cooper (R.)

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whites also will be killed. I dare say that the inevitable revolution will be worse than Viet Nam and will take a much longer time.

"As a matter of fact, I prefer the present situation to the past. At least now there is an open conflict. Formerly there was nothing done at all. I think it is much better to fight. Now we demand, we don't beg anymore. If we don't get what we want, we will fight for it. That means that we will fight because we will never get what we want."

Such is the fiery rhetoric of an important UNESCO official actively engaged in promoting "Black Power" on an international level.

1969's Off-Year Election Races

In Wisconsin's 7th Congressional District, a crucial election will be held April 1 for the seat vacated by now Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird. Normally it would be expected that Laird, who had thumping majorities for eight terms, would be replaced by his aspiring GOP successor—45-year-old State Sen. Walter J. Chilsen, a solid conservative candidate.

But Chilsen's opponent, 30-year-old liberal State Assemblyman David Obey, is planning to bring in a parade of potential Democratic presidential candidates for his cause. Former Vice President Hubert Humphrey is slated to speak on his behalf on March 21 and Senators Edward Kennedy and Ed Muskie will try to transfer their charm to the state lawmaker in one or two appearances.

In response, Sen. Chilsen has been campaigning hard on local issues and is getting aid from Representatives William Steiger and Glenn Davis in neighboring congressional districts.

The turmoil and violence breaking across the campuses may turn out to be Chilsen's greatest asset. Voters in the district, for example, are extremely angry with Obey for opposing the state legislature's resolution supporting Oshkosh College President Roger Guiles when Guiles forcefully refused to allow militants to overrun the university and expelled them after a recent destructive disturbance.

The father of eight children, Sen. Chilsen came to the support of the college president in stressing that the majority of students deserved an education and shouldn't be threatened by a rabble-rousing few.

Another vital issue is spending on the state level. While Chilsen has consistently voted against extravagant expenditures, Obey has been considered a spendthrift. His proposed spending programs, it is estimated, would cost the Badger State some $130 million.

• In Tennessee's conservative 8th district, a rural area which George Wallace carried easily with about half the vote in 1968, a special race will be settled March 25 to fill the vacancy created by the death of Rep. Robert "Fats" Everett, a longtime Democratic power. The major contenders in the race are Republican State Rep. Leonard Dunavant, American Independent party candidate William J. Davis and Democrat Ed Jones. Because the district traditionally votes Democratic on a local level, Jones, who has heavy union support, is favored to win. However, hard-campaigning Dunavant, the only officeholder in the race, may become the first Republican congressman from the district since Reconstruction because other minor Democratic candidates may drain Jones' strength. A sleeper could be AIP candidate Davis, who reportedly has raised between $30,000 and $50,000 in personal campaign pledges during a vigorous speaking campaign. There is a remote possibility that Wallace may appear for Davis.

• In California's 27th congressional district a special primary election will be held April 1 and a general election on April 29, to fill the House seat of former Republican Rep. Ed Reinecke, who was named the state's lieutenant governor. Among the 10 Republican candidates are Barry Goldwater Jr., 29-year-old son of the former presidential candidate, and Los Angeles County Councilman J. B. Potter, son-in-law of Rep. Charles Teague (R.-Calif.). The Democrats have six vying for the nomination.

USIA's New Patriot

To the consternation of such liberal senators as J. W. Fulbright (D.-Ark.), the United States Information Agency looks as if it will once again become a vigorous arm of U.S. foreign policy under its new director, Frank Shakespeare Jr.

In refreshing contrast to some of his predecessors, Shakespeare apparently possesses an unabashed love for his country and a compelling desire to tell what's right with America to foreign nations.

When he was questioned before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on his nomination, the former top-flight CBS executive stressed that he felt it was vital to sell the "story of America" because of our leadership in the free world. The U.S., in short, must have respect.

The America he wants to portray, he asserted, is a society that "may not be the best suited for other nations—that is their judgment to make—but it has provided, to a greater degree than any other in man's history, for the freedom and well-being of the people. Americans are free to worship, to speak, to choose their leaders and work out their destinies as they see fit, in a land of unparalleled abundance."

When the shock of that patriotic pitch had worn off Chairman Fulbright—who seemed positively alarmed at Shakespeare's attitude that we should lead the free world—Shakespeare jolted the Arkansas senator again when he stated that in his view "we are involved in a conflict of ideology at our time in the world between communism and the forces of communism, and the principles of freedom that we espouse in this country."

Shakespeare, further, is already showing that he means business. Aside from sprucing up America's image overseas, he's intent on revealing the truth about communism. Though it hasn't yet reached print, the USIA has ordered for distribution overseas 1,000 copies of a scholarly booklet prepared by the Library of Congress on intellectual ferment in Czechoslovakia and aspects of the Soviet invasion. Thus it seems as if the USIA under the Nixon Administration is getting an excellent push in a good direction.

Senators Won't Probe Beam

Diplomatic observers in the Nation's Capital are extremely unhappy with the failure of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to give more than a cursory glance to the appointment of Jacob D. Beam as ambassador to Moscow. Sen. Strom Thurmond (R.-S.C.) stressed he was disappointed because the committee "did not question Mr. Beam extensively on the serious security problems that developed in Warsaw during his period as U.S. ambassador. . . . " Here are just a few of the things Thurmond wanted the committee to question Beam about:

• While Beam was ambassador to Warsaw (1957 to 1961), the U.S. undertook construction of a new $1.6-million embassy. Construction began in 1960 and was built by Communist labor. In 1964, after a routine check, it was found that the security of the new embassy had been compromised from the beginning of construction by an elaborate network of microphones and wires. As the Richmond *News-Leader* remarked: "Even the bricks, shipped in from Yugoslavia, were wired for sound. Microphones were found in 30 of the embassy's rooms."

• The amazing Warsaw sex and spy scandals of 1959-1961 broke when Beam was our man in Poland. They began with the disclosure that Irvin Scarbeck, a married foreign service officer serving in Warsaw, was being blackmailed by Polish and Soviet intelligence services because of an affair he was having with a Polish girl. As a result, Scarbeck was turning over volumes of classified U.S. documents to foreign intelligence on a regular basis. He was later convicted and sentenced to prison in Washington, D.C.

• Pulitzer Prize-winning author Clark Mollenhoff has dealt extensively with the Warsaw scandals. All told, more than a dozen embassy employes were compromised. Mollenhoff has written that "the near total destruction of security in the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw was a frightening demonstration of how the Communists could effectively bore inside an American Embassy."

• The "Government Employes Exchange" has made more sensational charges, some of them directly bearing on Beam's suitability for any security post.

Was Beam at fault for the security breaches? Maybe so, maybe not. But the fact is that no member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee made any determined effort to find out.

Perkins' Plea for Pitchforks

President Nixon appears intent on phasing out the multi-billion-dollar anti-poverty program, or, at the very least, curbing it dramatically, but he is facing stubborn resistance from crotchety Carl D. Perkins, the power-hungry chairman of the House Education and Labor Committee.

Perkins likes the OEO because his committee has control over its operation, and he has been able to guide millions of OEO dollars into his home state as a result. Thus the fact that OEO has developed into a colossal boondoggle and has helped inspire revolution and riots around the country apparently doesn't bother the Kentucky gentleman.

In order to whip up support for keeping the OEO intact, Perkins came close to advocating massive civil disobedience, himself, when he addressed some 500 members of the National Association of Community Development last week at the Shoreham Hotel in Washington.

"I hope," raged Perkins, "you people march in here [Washington]—even if you have to bring your pitchforks with you—to defeat your enemies who want to destroy the poverty program."

Perkins scorned the President's recent warm words about OEO, comparing them to telling a trout, "Hold still, little fish. I don't intend to hurt you. I just want to gut you." Perkins also said the White House had informed him that it plans to cut Job Corps funds by 25 to 50 per cent, which he described as "just another way of eliminating it."

The Congress, insisted Perkins, "will not tolerate this kind of strategy from any administration, Democrat or Republican."

Garrulous George

Secretary of Housing and Urban Development George Romney still lacks a certain grace on the platform. According to Washington *Daily News* columnist Clare Crawford, Romney was recently trying to tell the governors that President Nixon had made two memorable points during the campaign and in his inaugural address.

ROMNEY

They were so important, said George, that everyone should remember them word for word until they are burned into the mind. He rattled off one and then said the other "vital" idea is . . . uh . . . em.

"Forty or so empty and painful seconds followed," declared Miss Crawford, "as the governors realized that Gov. Romney had forgetten that unforgettable quote."

He finally claimed he wanted the governors to have the exact words of what Nixon had said and began to fish around the podium for his notes. "He picked up the paper," stated Miss Crawford, "and the audience started to relax. Yes, Mr. Romney repeated, the thought was so important, he wanted to use Mr. Nixon's very words.

"He put on his glasses and looked at the paper and started to read. It was Labor Secretary Schultz' notes."

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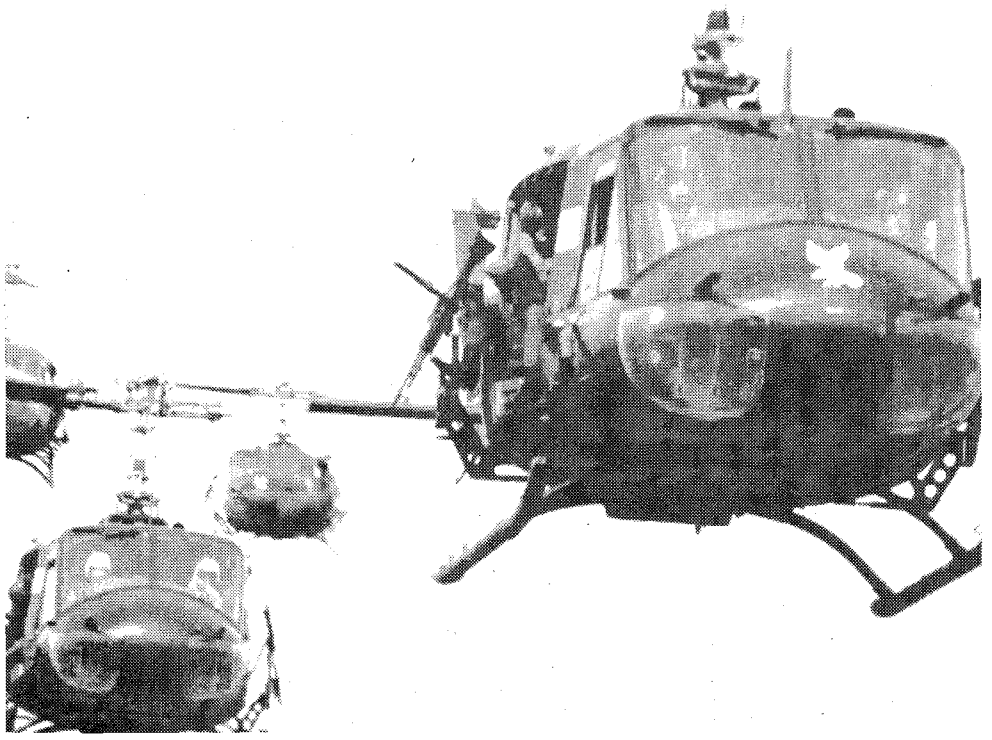

Helicopter gunships take off after Red troops in South Viet Nam. Just in the past two weeks, U.S. casualties are running ahead of last year's Tet offensive, with nearly 800 dead in that time.

Nixon Must Strike Back

By GEN. THOMAS A. LANE

The post-Tet attacks on the cities of South Viet Nam are an outrageous breach of conditions for the American bombing halt over North Viet Nam. They reflect enemy confidence that President Nixon, preoccupied with peacemaking in Europe, will not resume the bombing of North Viet Nam nor take other measures to compensate for the enemy escalation of the conflict.

The President is facing a familiar Communist tactic which he should know well. Soviet strategists expect him to tolerate the new attacks for fear of upsetting the peace talks. But how could they be so confident that Richard Nixon would fall into the pattern established by Lyndon Johnson?

Communist strategy is carefully planned and executed. It is cut to the quality of the opposition and to the opportunities which circumstances offer. It is aggressive but prudent.

Soviet leaders know from long experience that every American President hopes to work out an amicable accommodation of East-West differences. They encourage these hopes with suggestions of a new entente. They hint at conferences on missile limitation or a settlement in Paris. While American Presidents nibble at this bait, the Communists attack to secure advantages on the battlefield. They seem confident that the casualties imposed on the allies will, instead of arousing resistance on the battlefield, hasten accommodation at the conference table.

This process has been illustrated with shocking consistency in Southeast Asia. It was used against President Kennedy in Laos. In 1961 he was intimidated with threats of Chinese intervention against the American presence in Laos. He was tempted with hopes that U.S. withdrawal would open an era of East-West cooperation in Asia. He agreed to the concurrent withdrawal of U.S. and North Viet Nam troops from Laos.

U.S. forces withdrew, but the North Viet Nam forces did not. President Kennedy did not insist on North Viet Nam compliance with the Geneva Treaty of 1962. He ignored the violations and allowed North Viet Nam to make war on South Viet Nam from its sanctuary in Laos.

President Johnson took no steps to enforce the treaty. He too ignored the violations. President Nixon has taken no steps to require North Viet Nam compliance. Thus, by merely signing a piece of paper which they promptly tore up, the Communists gained unopposed entry to Laos and a base for their attack on South Viet Nam. It is as easy as that to deceive American Presidents.

Last November, after extensive negotiation, President Johnson stopped all bombing of North Viet Nam. He had an understanding that North Viet Nam would respect the Demilitarized Zone and would cease rocket attacks on the cities of South Viet Nam. When North Viet Nam violated the agreement, President Johnson did nothing. Secretary of Defense Clark Clifford said of those violations, "Our effort in Paris, our effort in South Viet Nam, our effort in Saigon, is to try to find the means of bringing this war to an end, so that we are anxious to get on with the talks. . . . I am willing to proceed with these efforts to get the talks started and not conclude that these violations are sufficient to warrant stopping all that has gone on until a pattern emerges."

The pattern had already emerged. President Johnson was the fall guy for the phony North Viet Nam peace talks. He was giving battlefield advantages to the enemy at the expense of our fighting men, all to pursue a bait of peace dangled before his illusions by a clever enemy. He was paying with American lives for cheap talk of the enemy.

How can Soviet strategists manipulate American Presidents with such assurance of their submission? How can they know that an American President will not strike back at their breaches of agreements reached?

If President Nixon cannot change the pattern, he cannot end the war in Viet Nam.

□□□

COURT RAPS NLRB—A Federal Court of Appeals has rebuked the National Labor Relations Board in scathing terms. Reversing the board, the Second Circuit Appeals Court unanimously ruled that a company was legally entitled to present its side of a dispute to its employes. The court also assailed the board's use of so-called "pledge cards" as "an abomination, a pro-union device that serves no other purpose than to afford a method by which elections can be bypassed."

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Humphrey Squirms Hard to Explain Maddox Picture

The following dialogue is taken from the transcript of the National Educational Television's "Hubert Humphrey: New Man on Campus." This edition of the NET Journal, broadcast in New York City and Washington, D.C., March 3, carried the discussion that went on between the former vice president and his new students at Macalester College, St. Paul, Minn. This excerpt is of particular interest:

Student: I'll never forget a picture of you in *Time* magazine with your arm around Lester Maddox. How do you get in situations like that?

Humphrey: That's too bad, isn't it? . . . You know, this, I want to talk to you about it. This is no defense, but this is the kind of thing . . . this is some of the anecdotal material.

I went to Atlanta following a visit that I had made to western Europe, to talk to the . . . Jewish women, that's an organization of the ladies of Jewish faith. And while I was there, Lester Maddox called and said he would like to have me stop over to the . . . state house. I said I couldn't that day, because I was scheduled. I was vice president of the United States. And that poses some obligations upon you, and after all, I've sat down with Kosygin, I don't always agree with him. I spent a lot of time with Khrushchev. I've seen a lot of characters in life that I don't always agree with.

He said, well could you stop by in the morning. He said, I want to talk to you about some of the poverty programs, interestingly enough. And I said I'd be pleased to do so. So I came on over.

At that time Mr. Wallace, in Alabama, was trying to organize the Southern governors, to defy the Department of HEW, on their desegregation orders, and he wanted to get all these Southern governors. Well, I got busy on the telephone during this time and talked to two or three of the border state governors, and one or two of the Southern governors, and said this would be a terrible mistake for them, that I hoped that they wouldn't join in such an abortive move, and that it would be most unfortunate.

I was trying to do some coordinating work in the federal government on civil rights. I was able in that instance to be quite effective. He didn't get anybody to sign but himself, and the governor—he didn't even get Paul Johnson, the governor of Mississippi. He got himself, period. To sign. He didn't get . . . of Louisiana, Paul Johnson the former governor of Mississippi didn't sign . . . Ellington, the governor of Tennessee didn't sign. Dan Moore, the governor of North Carolina, didn't sign. Bob McNair . . . none of them signed.

Well, here was Mr. Maddox and when I got over there, he said I'm going to go to Alabama tomorrow, and I'm going to sign that manifesto of defiance. I said Governor, there's just one way to defy the federal government, and to defy them simply means that you're going to violate the law, and you're going to lose every benefit in this state for the young people and the needy people of the state of Georgia.

He had been talking to me about the necessity of doing something for the needy people. And I said I hope you won't do that. I said, I don't think there's going to be many signers for Mr. Wallace's petition, and I think you'd look awfully bad signing this. I said, have the senators from Alabama . . . or from Georgia encouraged you to do this? And he said No. I said, is your legislature directed you to do this? He said No. I said, Well, why do you do it then? Why don't you just forget it? I said, you're not going to help yourself or your people. I talked to him quite a little while, I think I had some influence, because he didn't sign.

Former Vice President Humphrey says he put his arm around Georgia's Gov. Lester Maddox to steady him after he nearly stumbled on wet tiles. But neither man seems too concerned about keeping his balance.

On the way going, during the discussion we took two other topics up. He said I would like to have Mr. Shriver come here to show us how we can do a better job on our poverty program. He's a peculiar fellow, this Maddox, you know. Very peculiar. He isn't my cup of tea, he's spent most of his time the last two years abusing me, but that's understandable. And the next thing he talked to me about—oceanography.

They have . . . the University of Georgia was putting up a large oceanographic research institute and I happened to be chairman of the Marine Sciences Council, and he wanted to make . . . see if they might not get a little help from the federal government in putting up that Oceanographic Institute, and he had the president of the University of Georgia there, and their top oceanographer, with their plans, and we looked this all over.

After we were all through of course, the media is all out there by the governor's mansion. We come on out, and if you take a look, we were walking down the steps of the . . . it's a sharp incline, and there are these rock steps. It was a very wet morning, and we're coming on down the steps, and I'm walking alongside of him, and when he starts going down the steps, he starts . . . he was going down the steps, he stumbles like that, and I grabbed him around, put my arm around him to steady him, and bango! just like that.

Student: You're supporting Lester Maddox.

Humphrey: Yes, I was supporting Lester Maddox . . . and I'm not ashamed of it at all, but somebody said, well there you've got it, see, that's it.

Now Lester Maddox all of his days has been a segregationist. All my days I've been an anti-segregationist. Lester Maddox is a Dixiecrat. I drove him out of the Democratic party, at least that's what they said. It's about as much affinity of interest between Lester Maddox and Hubert Humphrey as there is between oil and water, and there was nothing to make an emulsion, but the picture is there, and as the Chinese say, one photo is worth ten thousand words, and you can spend the rest of your life explaining it. And the only way that I can do away with that one is by good deeds and maybe this will compel me to be a little better man.

There are some things that we don't agree with and some things we do agree with, and the United States can be very very wrong, and if it is, we ought to speak up and say so, just as you're saying, but if we're right, if I think we're right, I'm going to say so too.

In Defense of Dr. Warren Nutter

From the Richmond *Times-Dispatch*

In its long lead editorial of February 23, the Washington *Post* fumed with indignation over the appointment of Prof. G. Warren Nutter of the University of Virginia to a key job in the Nixon Administration.

Ordinarily we do not answer editorials which appear in other newspapers. But the *Post* exercises unusual influence in matters such as these in Washington, and in this instance fairness demands a reply.

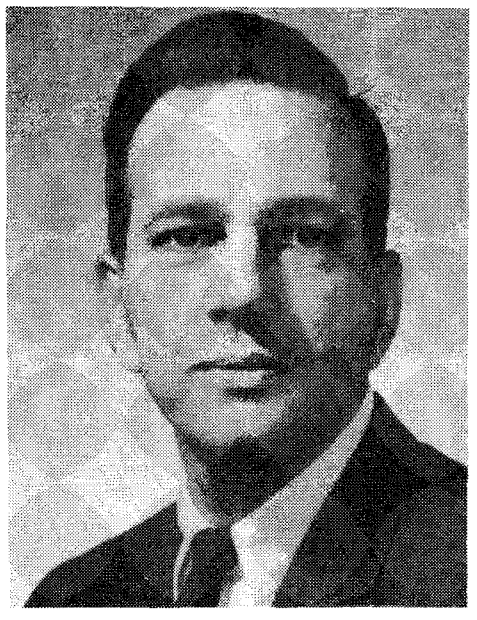
The selection of Dr. Nutter as assistant secretary of defense for International Security Affairs—an office sometimes referred to as the Pentagon's "State Department"—was "strange" and "improbable," said the *Post*.

What is rather strange is that the *Post*, for all its fuming, was unable to cite anything very specific about Prof. Nutter to justify its apoplexy. The paper asserted that he has a "history as an intellectual zealot of the Right," and that he has made "harsh and somewhat simplistic statements" concerning U.S.-Soviet relations.

Unfortunately, however, the *Post* failed to supply any details concerning Dr. Nutter's background, or to quote any of his statements to back up its assertions.

Certainly one would never have learned from the editorial that Prof. Nutter earned his Phi Beta Kappa key, taught at Yale, has been chairman of the economics department at the University of Virginia, has written several scholarly books, and is widely regarded as one of the nation's foremost experts on the Soviet Union.

In fact, one would not even have learned from the editorial that Dr. Nutter is a professor at all! Though the *Post* referred to him once as "G. Warren Nutter of the University of Virginia," it never mentioned his faculty position, and all other references were to "Mr." Nutter—not "Dr." or "Professor."



Prof. G. Warren Nutter's academic credentials are much more impressive than the Washington Post wants to admit.

The basis of the Post's complaint over the Nutter appointment was summarized in a single paragraph. It boiled down to the fact that in 1964 Dr. Nutter was active in Barry Goldwater's campaign for the presidency as an adviser and speechwriter. Whatever else he may have accomplished, in the eyes of the Post that alone was enough to bar the good professor forever from high office.

"To have thought that a man with such eccentric views [as Goldwater's] would have been a good President, is scarcely a mark of the kind of judgment required for this sensitive job," asserts the *Post*, concluding that, in making the appointment, "Secretary Laird—and through him Mr. Nixon—is taking quite a chance."

We would refer the *Post*'s editorial writers to *The Making of a President 1964*, by Theodore H. White. In his book, Mr. White—hardly a right-wing zealot—described Dr. Nutter as the "one man of unquestionable superior intellectual quality" who served on the Goldwater campaign staff.

It might be added that if support for Goldwater were enough to disqualify an individual from high federal office, the blacklist would include the names of 27 million Americans. High on that list, in case the *Post* has forgotten, would be the names of Mr. Nixon and Mr. Laird.

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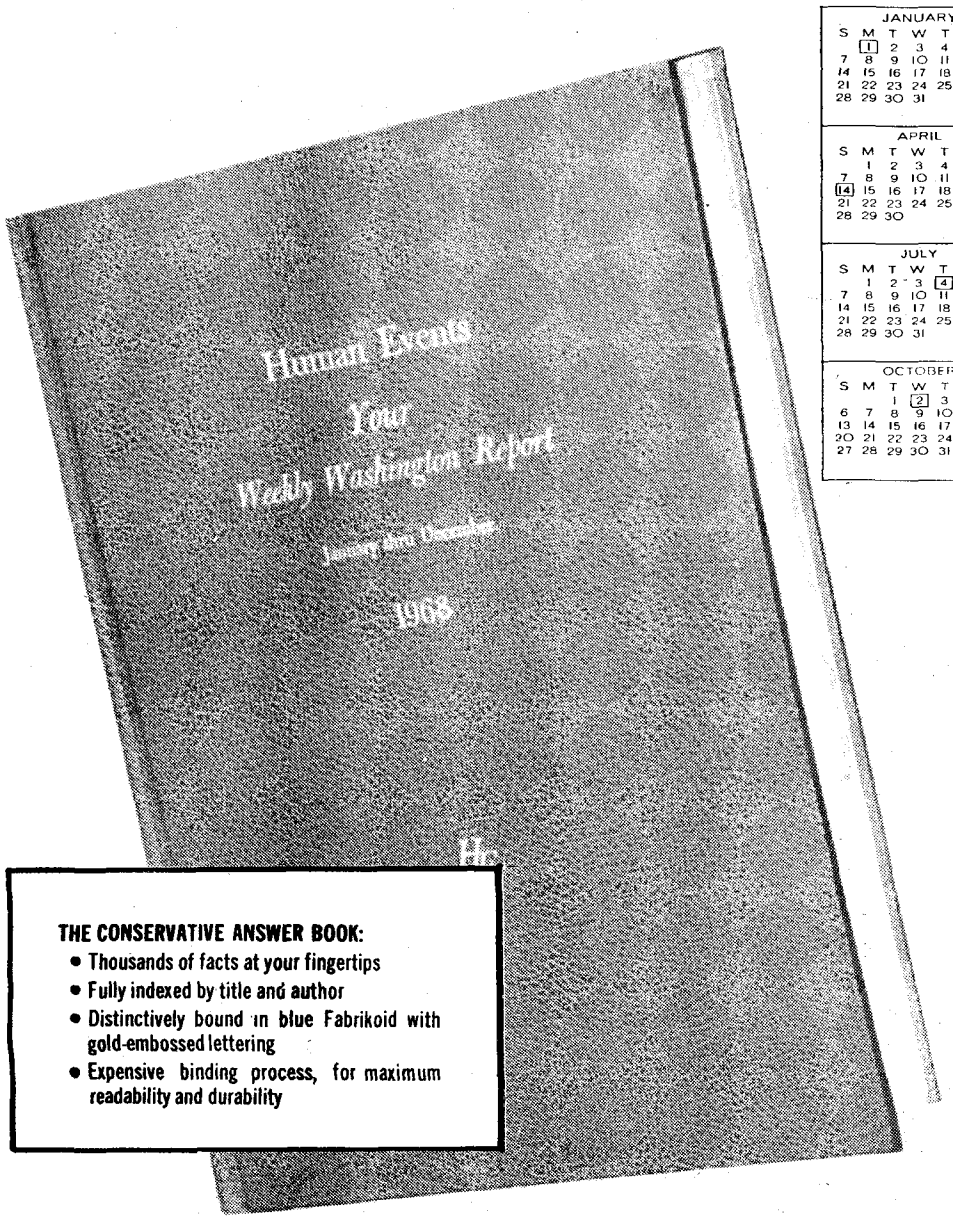

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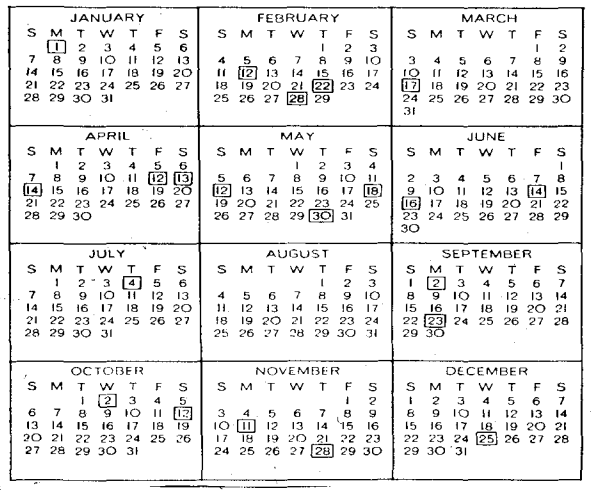

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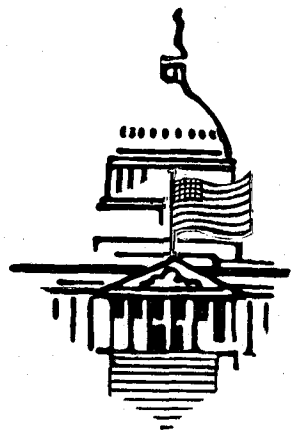

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The Growing Battle Over R.O.T.C.

By JOHN CHAMBERLAIN

President Kingman Brewster of Yale, talking to the alumni of his university, gave a very logical explanation of the reasons for withdrawing academic credit for "rotzy," as the Reserve Officers Training Corps study program on the campus is known. But he left a number of people thinking about old J.P. Morgan's remark that there were always two explanations for a thing, the good explanation and the real explanation.

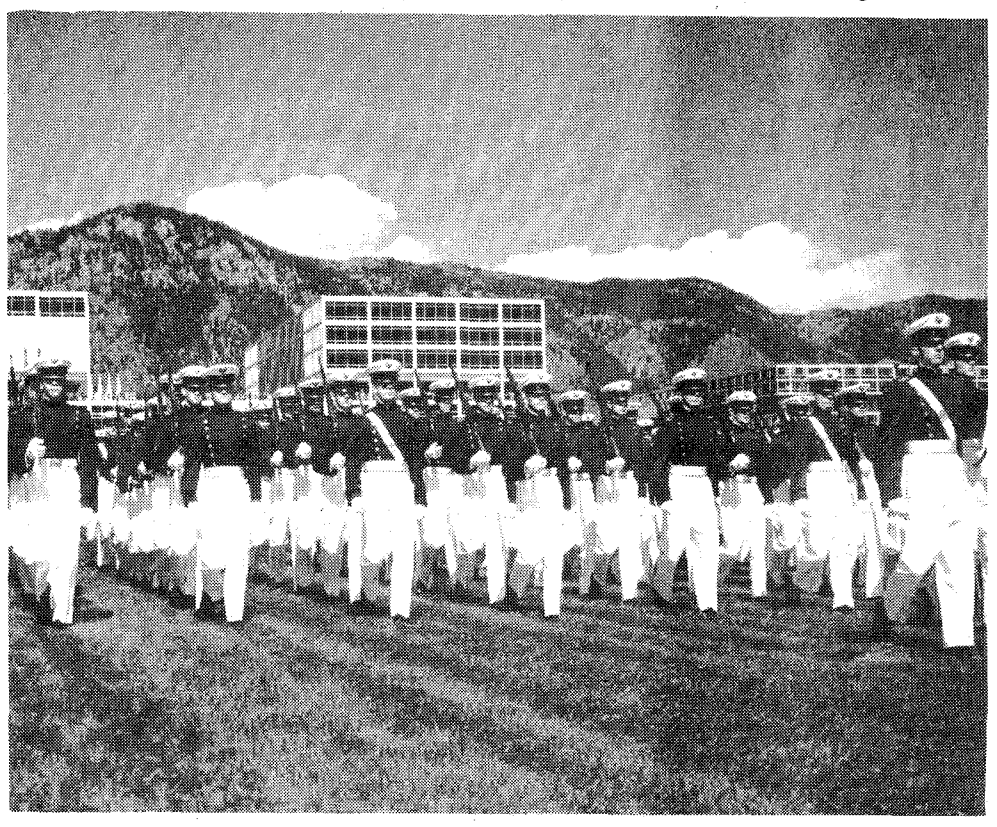
The good explanation, as President Brewster set it forth, is that the Yale faculty found itself caught in a period of crisis with its logic down.

With the "Black Power" contingent in the colleges clamoring for the right of veto over faculty control of the content of studies that touch on Negro history, the anomaly of permitting an outside interest—i.e., the Department of Defense—to provide the professors and to dictate the substance of ROTC courses seemed all too glaring. Either the faculty controls things or it doesn't. Then, too, the ROTC courses are undeniably "vocational." This, in the Ivy League, which is committed to the "liberating," non-vocational theory of education, presents another anomaly, so the Yale faculty's decision to refuse credit for ROTC classroom hours was doubly grounded in a drive for logical consistency.

So the president of Yale explained things, and there is no reason to doubt that this is the way it seems to him. But does he actually know the minds of his own faculty? If it was only logical consistency that bothered the faculty members, why did no one perceive the need to get rid of academic credits for ROTC before the student rebellion against the draft and the Vietnamese war? After all, they had ROTC in college 45 years ago, when—if the memory of some of my friends who took a military "major" is to be trusted—it was a "gut" that provided an easy path to a diploma.

Are we to think that faculty members have been too stupid for almost a full half-century to see the logical inconsistency in permitting the military to run its own show on campus despite the dogma of "faculty control"? No, the only plausible real explanation for the recent Yale decision is that the students have compelled faculty interest in something that never interested them before.

Whether there ever should have been an ROTC is, as they say, a good question. Presumably the military is able to replenish its supply of second lieutenants through the Officers Candidate School program. Maybe it has never needed ROTC. But what bothers me at this particular moment in history about the "get-rid-of-the-military" furor is the atmosphere of the times. I lived through the '30s, and, like other young people then, I shared the notion that wars could be successfully boycotted. That was the period in which young Oxford students were taking an oath



One of the few institutions where some students are not objecting to military service is the U.S. Air Force Academy at Colorado Springs, Colo. But many campuses are rocked with protests aganst the ROTC program, which incidentally is voluntary (except for two years at land-grant colleges).

Cloud on the Horizon

By MORRIE RYSKIND

The cultural revolution that began with the Free Speech Movement at Berkeley has just been approved by Supreme Court Justice Douglas in a talk warmly praising campus protestors. Which should put to an end the phony objections of "law and order" advocates.

Naturally, we Californians take pride in that decision by so eminent a jurist. It's heart-warming to be recognized as "first."

(Parenthetically, we scored another important historical "first" on February 12, when our Los Angeles liberal daily struck a mighty blow against chauvinism. It omitted mention of Honest Abe in either editorial or cartoon; indeed, only among the ads, where "Lincoln Day Sales" were featured, was there any reference to him. Otherwise, the issue was as clean as the proverbial hound's tooth.)

And, though I concede that students in other states
work, I think California will again win the Cultural Cup this year. Consider some recent items:

At San Fernando High School, a pair of policemen attempted to arrest two students on a narcotics charge. This invasion of privacy was promptly rebuked by 1,000 youths who tried to free the accused, and threw rocks and bottles at the cops only when the latter resisted. When will the Establishment learn that violence only begets violence?

In Los Angeles, a group "representing" the Mexican-American community presented a list of 43 non-negotiable demands to the Council and School Board. The previous record was only 18.

As of this week, Stanford boasts an empty cafeteria and a wrecked bookstore. And San Francisco State had another building bombed.

But Berkeley, as ever, remains the champ. Surely the glorious February 20 demonstration, during which 2,000 rebels shouted "Kill Reagan!" (a new non-negotiable demand) and hurled not only the usual rocks, bottles and cherry-bombs but tear-gas canisters in protest, is a cultural landmark. Some day, I doubt not, February 20 will replace February 22 as a national holiday.

It is noteworthy that, in this struggle for men's minds, the revolution is being embraced by many college administrators. San Diego has rehired a Marxist professor who advocates the use of obscenity in this holy war; and San Jose State has just engaged both a pro-Soviet lecturer and a leader of the Students for a Democratic Society.

Yet I must warn that a Fifth Column is still with us. The other day I managed to attend—obviously, I cannot reveal my modus operandi—the graduation exercises of a dangerous paramilitary group, namely, the Los Angeles Police.

Except for their spick-and-span neatness and their uniforms, I might have taken them for a group of young collegians. Their average age was 24—and, indeed, I learned that 43 of the 63 had attended college.

Yet here they were joining the enemy, and I could only wonder what backward academic institutions they had attended.

For, instead of demonstrating against their superiors, they displayed genuine respect for them. They saluted the Flag and pledged allegiance to the Republic without reserve. And their families—53 are married—applauded wildly as the men received their diplomas. Not a soul walked out in protest.

Incredibly, the class contained a number of Mexican-Americans and Negroes, all of whom seemed on excellent terms with the Anglos. What a way to begin a career!

The chief of police, in his address, instructed them to remember to keep their cool even when four-letter words came at them. But—here's where the mask came off—he added that when life and property were threatened, they must be quick and firm in defending it. I shuddered, naturally, but again nobody protested.

And I must add that the benediction was delivered by a Negro minister, and that among those who freely fraternized with the graduates were representatives of two local colleges.

It's a small cloud on the horizon, perhaps, but don't underrate it. There are still guerrillas to overcome before the revolution is complete.

(Copyright 1969, Washington *Star* Syndicate)

Reagan Replies to 'Barb

The following letter from Gov. Ronald Reagan appeared in the Los Angeles Times, *Jan. 18, 1969.*

The *Times* published a letter to the editor (January 10) by Dr. Maurice N. Walsh of Beverly Hills in which the doctor charged me with irresponsibility and likened me to the monstrously inhumane leaders of Nazi Germany. One could question the doctor's own sense of responsibility for making such a far-reaching, damning accusation, but let me rather ask if somewhere in the emotionally charged near-anarchy of the San Francisco State campus we haven't lost sight of the basic responsibility of government itself?

The doctor's ire was aroused by my use of the term "at the point of a bayonet if necessary" in explaining my interpretation of my duty.

At an impromptu airport news conference a series of questions pressed me as to whether there was a limit to the force I should use to protect the students and faculty who were going about their business under a constant threat of physical violence.

It is my belief that government has an inescapable responsibility to use its full collective power to guarantee the safety of even the least individual among us.

Because of this, I finally answered my questioners by stating that "I would protect the rights of those students who wanted to study and those teach who wanted to teach at the point a bayonet if necessary."

Actually, this was a paraphrase o answer I gave more than two y ago to a question concerning my proach to civil rights. On that occa I expressed a belief that "wherever whenever someone's constitutional ri were being unjustly denied, it was responsibility of government to gua tee those rights at the point of a bay if necessary."

I'm curious to know if Dr. W takes a contrary view. Does he agree that it was precisely because Nazi government rejected this res sibility that millions were slaught because of their religion, and all i vidual freedom disappeared in Nazi G many?

Would the doctor feel safer if, governor, I assured him I wouldn use necessary force to guarantee h right to go about his business i safety or even to write letters t the editor critical of me?

I'm curious to know how the do would respond to the professor on of our university campuses who undergone fire bombings of his o and threats against his wife and chil because of his decision to express h self in a letter to the student newspa

How does he feel about the dea admissions on another campus who

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A Catholic nun prays to end "racial injustice in Alabama" at a Washington, D.C., assembly at Lafayette Park across from the White House. Columnist Taylor notes that much of the religious establishment is neglecting its spiritual duty in favor of harmful political activism.

never to be seduced into taking up arms for King and country.

My good friend Frank Hanighen, who learned to rue his past, was busy exposing the "merchants of death"—i.e., the du Ponts and others who had made money by selling munitions for World War I. Another friend, Walter Millis, was engaged in spreading the theory that the U.S. went to war in 1917 to save the "Morgan loans." We all clapped when Harry Elmer Barnes and Sidney Fay "proved" that the atrocities in Belgium were fictions of Allied propaganda. (This could have been true, but it still does not prove that a nation should not stand ready to defend its interests.) And we thought highly of the Nye Committee's rather McCarthy-ite pursuit of the munitions makers and the passage of the neutrality act, which pledged us to refuse arms to belligerents in other countries.

None of this was lost on a man named Adolf Hitler. He knew—or thought he knew—that the England of pacifistic Laborites such as Ramsay MacDonald and George Lansbury, and equally "turn-the-other-cheek" Conservatives such as Stanley Baldwin, was a soft touch. He knew—or thought he knew—that the America of the Nye Committee and the neutrality legislation was a disintegrating country, rather like the Austro-Hungarian empire of the Hapsburgs. So Hitler had no fear of starting out to eat the world leaf by leaf, like an artichoke. The end was the worst war in history.

Does this always follow when the top-dog countries suddenly decide to go pacifist? It's an uncomfortable thing to think about. But it is something that our political science faculties should be considering in some of the time now devoted on the campus to attacking ROTC.

(Copyright 1969, King Features Synd.)

n' Charge

One unintended effect of the disorders in California: In the opinion of most observers, Gov. Ronald Reagan is virtually assured of re-election, because of his strong stand against the student rioters.

orced at knife point to enroll a list of udents chosen by a student organizaon? What limit do I place on my sponsibility to a Negro professor who as beaten because he wouldn't join ıe strike at San Francisco State?

No, Dr. Walsh, I'm not a Nazi nor barbarian, but I'll protect your right say I am—at the point of a bayonet necessary.

RONALD REAGAN
Governor of California
Sacramento

When Will Our Clergymen Return to Their Real Calling?

By HENRY J. TAYLOR

In the Berkeley university riots some clergymen have been collared by the police. The street-demonstrationg clergymen are on very shaky ground, indeed, and it is high time they returned to the blessed task of their real calling.

We are seeing the churches gradually liquidate their influence as a spiritual power, and thus as a stabilizing influence. And surely this is partly due to those ministers and church leaders who commit the historic mistake of using the church itself as a political lever.

Hand in hand with this, of course, the true work of our churchmen is lagging badly.

The "Yearbook of American Churches" issued by the National Council of Churches shows that membership has by no means kept up with our nation's population growth. It increased last year by less than one-half of 1 per cent.

As the alarming, tragic gap grows the churches' avowed membership level stays around 126.4 million. The major distributions are Protestants, 73 million; Roman Catholics, 47.5 million; Jews, 5.7 million. We have 321,079 churches staffed by 360,092 clergymen.

The church attendance figures, however, are even more important. And dedicated clergymen, the tireless and sacrificial men of God who are the overwhelming majority, anxiously seeking to improve these figures, must wonder how so many other clergymen have the time to be marching and riot-mixing and yacking on secular affairs on TV and doing nearly everything else but tend to their church's knitting.

Authorities agree that not more than 50 per cent of the avowed membership at most, attends church regularly or with frequency, and that an enormous percentage attends church with no frequency at all.

Meanwhile, a Gallup poll asked again, as it has through the years, whether religion as a whole is losing its influence. When taken in 1957, 14 per cent replied "yes." In 1962, 31 per cent said so. Now 45 per cent feel that religion is losing its influence. The street-demonstrating ministers might well note that this is more than three times the 1957 percentage. Only 33 per cent say religion is increasing its influence.

Had you or I stood with Napoleon on the deck of the ship on the way to his last prison at Saint Helena, we would have heard him make an unusual confession—unusual for Napoleon.

Napoleon, you recall, was hostile to religious thought. Yet there he stands at the end, pointing up to the stars and you hear him remark: "Say what you please, someone created and controls all that." It is a universal awe.

The church, in turn, is to the battered man or woman what a harbor is to a battered ship. Prominent layman William J. Moll has wisely explained that the real reason people go to church regularly is to discover what God wants them to do.

A nation's real home is its inner spirit. A nation runs on motivation. It can advance only behind its spiritual views. These become the animating values. Men and women are the essential element of the nation, which will be precisely what they are. And, above this, each man and woman is a spirit and a conscience.

No minister can elevate these, no matter how he may rationalize the scope of his ecclesiastic position, by becoming a distracted, controversial figure in non-church temporal affairs, and with all the self-publicity that many seem to encourage.

Surely, the minister should not narrowly pursue his task in a way independent of the rest of the world. But wouldn't you think that one great unfulfilled commitment at a time would be enough?

As the wise shoemaker sticks to his last, so should the hippie minister either get out of the church and pursue whatever temporal commitment he prefers, or fully attend to the unfulfilled commitment to which he claims he has a calling.

(Copyright 1969, United Feature Syndicate)

Now It's Pizza Power

By DR. MAX RAFFERTY

It was only a question of time, I guess. Success always breeds imitation, as our TV programming so depressingly demonstrates. But the Italian Student Fratellanza at the University of San Francisco has managed to go its exemplars one better.

Take a look at its recent demands, as posted on the university bulletin boards right beside the latest "Black Power" ultimatums:

"1. The immediate hiring of two Italian professors, one from northern Italy and one from southern Italy.

"2. Raise in pay of all instructors of Italian descent.

"3. A three-unit seminar course to be offered in 'Divorce—Italian Style,' including a two-hour lab period.

"4. The establishment of the Sicilian Defense Workshop, which shall encourage legal aid to members of the Mafia and Cosa Nostra who have allowed their syndicate protection insurance to lapse.

"5. Immediate cancellation of all intramural basketball and football games, and the creation of a Bocci Ball League.

"6. Background tarentella and opera music at lunchtime.

"7. Vending machines to offer pizza (both sausage and pepperoni), ravioli, garlic bread and 8-oz. cans of Dago Red.

"8. School holidays on Columbus Day, the birthdays of Benito Mussolini and all other Italian war heroes (a total of two days off).

"9. Paid-up term life insurance policies, issued by Mafia Mutual, with assignment of dividends to the Al Capone Memorial Foundation.

"10. All female students and secretaries must submit to pinching in the hallways."

To show their unflinching determination to achieve these goals in the face of the bigoted—if unnamed—anti-Italian forces in our midst, the Fratellanza warned solemnly that "if these demands are not acceded to by the time the next boat leaves for the mother country," it would call for a protest march around the campus chanting such "Italian power" slogans as:

"Galileo was right!"

"Olive skin is beautiful!"

and even

"Garlic power!"

Obviously a major crisis is upon us. Demand No. 7 alone would double the per capita student consumption of bicarbonate in this country.

I've been afraid of this ever since Rap, Stokely and Eldridge started posting their hourly ultimatums anywhere they would stick, for all the world like so many profane Martin Luthers at innumerable academic Wittenbergs. As I said earlier, it was only a question of time until everyone else got into the act. Now the Italians have served notice, and the fat is really in the fire. As a matter of fact, the pasta is in the mozzarella. Or vice versa.

You can't fault the Italian students, however. After all, if it makes sense to set up special courses in "black history" and "brown literature," why not "olive culture"? Or even "blond civilization," for that matter?

Shades of old Adolf and his phony Aryanism!

Seriously, although the Student Fratellanza has its tongue firmly lodged in its cheek, it has done us all a favor, if only by showing so hilariously how stupid this whole "color power" syndrome really is. The same thing may be said of the "national origin" complex.

The only reason most of us were born in America was because our forebears wanted to get away from their respective homelands. They were sick of the rigid caste systems and repressive governments which had inspired them to look longingly westward in the first place.

Black Americans are no exception to this rule. While they were transplanted overseas against their will, as were the first Australian settlers, few of them want to return to Africa today. My own ancestors were literally driven out of Ireland by the Great Famine, but their involuntary emigration then doesn't mean that I want to set up "Irish power" college courses now.

Any group which barges around shouting power slogans and flexing its muscles except in the jesting manner of the Fratellanza is doing the whole nation a grave disservice.

None of us in this land needs more power. What we do need is more tolerance, more understanding and more human kindness. And we can't get these things—ever—by swearing at other people and making them afraid of us.

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How Technicalities Prevent Proper Criminal Punishment

By MIKE KINGSTON in the Dallas *Morning News*

"Would you play a game in which the rules are stacked so heavily against you and are so one-sided it is almost impossible for you to win?

"And if you should, somehow, eke out a victory, the rules can be changed and made retroactive against you? Where your score could be nullified, but not that of your opponent?

"And where he can appeal to an endless group of arbiters whose only guide need be their own prejudices and whims but where there is no appeal for you?

"Where the costs involved are paid by you and rarely by him?

"And when you lose, you lose your property, your health, your loved ones, and even your own life?

"You wouldn't?

"Well, you are."

So opens John D'Alfonso in his description of *The Crime Game* (Viewpoint Books, $1). The book shows how technicalities prevent proper punishment for criminals.

'The Crime Game'
By John D'Alfonso
Viewpoint Books, 1969
269 pages, $1

It's probably the only game in town in which the bad guys are the heroes and the good guys wear black hats.

"There is no justice without punishment," Sen. Strom Thurmond states in the introduction, and D'Alfonso documents case after case in which the criminal has eluded legal punishment for his crimes.

Take the case of the 20-year-old California man who assaulted an 18-year-old girl, then went home and beat both his mother and 12-year-old invalid sister to death with a rock.

A jury convicted the youth in both murders and sentenced the man to death in the gas chamber.

But the trial judge erred in explaining the possible sentences to the jury. He told them that the murderer would be eligible for parole in seven years if given a "life" sentence. The California Supreme Court said that this action prejudiced the jury's decision and ordered a new trial.

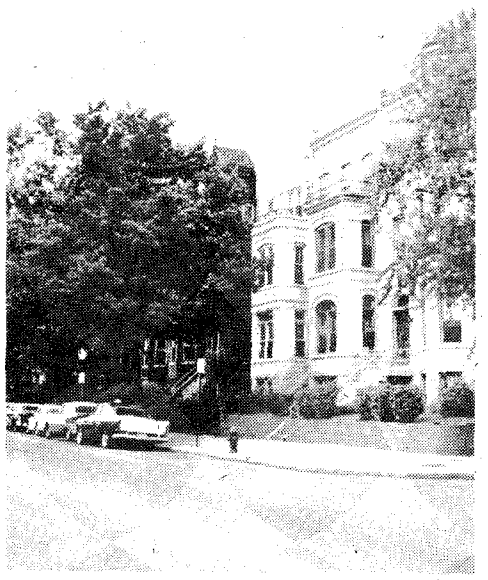
A second jury rendered the same "guilty" verdict and gave the defendant life imprisonment.

The end of a bloody career of murder? No. Eight days later, while in prison, the man killed again. This time it was an inmate serving only 120 days for a minor offense. He was found garroted outside the suspect's cell.

For the third time the man was tried for murder and, for the second time, he received a death sentence from a jury. But the state Supreme Court came to his rescue again.

This time it ruled that law-enforcement officers had failed to inform him he could remain silent and had therefore violated his rights.

Strange, isn't it, that the court should hold that a convicted murderer, already a veteran of two lengthy legal battles, should be considered ignorant of his basic rights? It was equally strange that the police did not need to discuss a confession with him, since the body was found hanging outside his cell with the rope tied to a bunk within the cell.



This street just behind the Supreme Court building in Washington, D.C., is unsafe at night—a situation not helped by the leniency of the courts.

So the killer lives on in prison retaining life that he denied to three other persons. But those are the rules of the game, D'Alfonso explains. The killer's rights, no matter how technical, have been carefully guarded by the court. Unfortunately, the rights of his mother, sister and the other inmate have not fared so well.

In another case in Chicago, two plain-clothes policemen were returning home following duty when a passerby told them two men were in an alley menacing others. One was brandishing a broken beer bottle.

The police investigated, attempted to arrest the pair and drew their pistols when a scuffle broke out. One of the policemen was seriously slashed across the face in the incident.

A circuit court judge released the two suspects with this ruling: "The right to resist unlawful arrest is a phase of self-defense . . . the police officer has *no business to pull a gun and attack* the citizen. . . . What is the citizen supposed to do when he is approached by two officers with a gun? . . . It is no crime to walk down the street with a broken beer bottle . . . a policeman takes the risk of whatever bodily harm he receives. . . ."

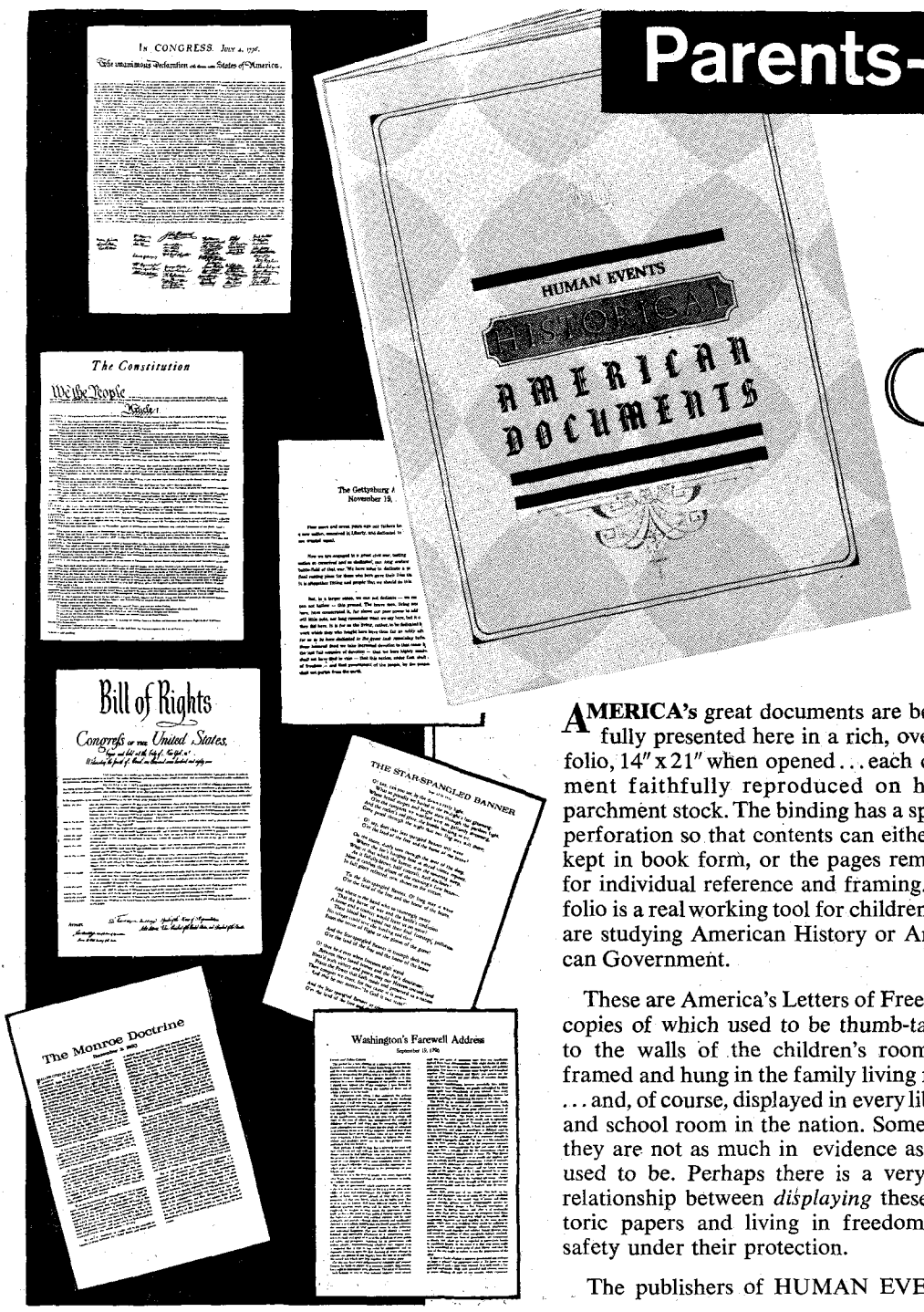
Fortunately, the latter ruling evoked a storm of public protest and support for the police, although it did not succeed in jailing their two attackers.

Although most of the examples of alleged judicial laxity the author cites occurred in California courts or the U.S. Supreme Court, he contends that records across the nation mostly reflect the same attitude.

Only an aroused public can redeem society's right for protection against the lawless, D'Alfonso contends, and cites several successful campaigns for reforms now under way.

□□□

RED CHINA OPPOSITION — Pollster Lou Harris reports that public opinion has shifted sharply against diplomatic recognition of Communist China. In 1966, Harris says, recognition was favored by 43 per cent of the American public, with 33 per cent opposed and 25 per cent undecided. Today, 44 per cent oppose recognition, with 39 per cent favoring it and 17 per cent unsure.



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An apparently confused Sen. J. William Fulbright (D.-Ark.) looks on as the militants interrupted his speech. But none of the three senators (Fulbright, McGovern and Javits) thought to protest the display of Viet Cong flags in the auditorium.

Pig on a Peace Plate

By ALICE WIDENER

A disgrace happened at the First National Convocation on "The Challenge of Building Peace" held by the tax-exempt Fund for Education in World Order, at the New York Hilton this month. Not an American flag was in sight at the luncheon gathering of two thousand pacifists. But Viet Cong flags were hanging from the balconies at both ends of the Grand Ballroom all during lunch, during introductory speeches made by officers of the Fund, and during speeches made by Chet Huntley and by United States Senators J. William Fulbright, Jacob Javits and George McGovern.

Until a handful of militant demonstrators made TV news by heckling Sen. Fulbright and striding onto the dais to put a pig's head on his plate, not one of the persons on the dais, including the three U.S. senators, said a word of protest. When they did voice objections over the microphone, it was to denounce "the poor taste" and "undemocratic behavior" and "discourtesy" of the hecklers and demonstrators. Not one of the senators demanded over the loudspeaker that the Viet Cong flags be removed from the premises.

Though the main theme of the Hilton meeting was supposed to be "peace," it actually was an anti-ABM system and anti-Viet Nam war propaganda affair. There were morning and afternoon discussions on subjects such as "Is America Becoming a Militaristic Society?" and "Can We Build an Effective Constituency for Peace?" and "Are National Self-Interest and World Peace Compatible?"

Among unchallenged statements made at the convocation panel discussions were:

Rev. William Sloan Coffin Jr., chaplain, Yale University: "Marx was essentially right when he said religion is the opiate of the people."

Betty Goetz Lall: "We must work up enough lobby so that it becomes competitor to the defense establishment. I learned in the Soviet Union last year that they have a new approach to the international law of disarmament. They said, 'We will add treaty by treaty and the sum total will become international law.' . . . I offer it as a possible substitute for limiting offensive and defensive weapons."

Dr. Jerome B. Wiesner: "Just as we can unilaterally escalate, we can unilaterally de-escalate. I would like to invite my Russian friends to come over here and see some empty missile holes. Even if they didn't reduce, maybe we can. Maybe we can have a disarmament treaty by ourselves; maybe we can have two peace races, one between ourselves with the Armed Services Committee and one with the Soviet Union. . . . The U.S. pioneered both offensive and defensive systems. . . . The U.S. is running an arms race with itself."

Howard Zinn, professor of government at Boston University: "At this moment we are the Italians, the Japanese, the Germans, of 1936. We have the title 'robber of our time.' "

Richard M. Pfeffer, Fellow of Adlai Stevenson Institute, research Fellow at University of Chicago Law School: "America is an imperialist power. We should withdraw from Viet Nam unilaterally and immediately. We have failed to understand Mao Tse-tung, one of the great men of our century."

Well, that was about the drift of the Hilton Peace Convocation. Nobody said a word in praise of the United States, not even the United States senators, and not one of them said a word over the microphone about the absence of the American flag and presence of the Viet Cong flag.

Breathes there an America, with soul so dead, who never to itself hath said, "Can these be our own, our native sons?"

(U.S.A. Syndicate)

□□□

LBJ LEGACY—Kevin Roche, an architect who lives in Hamden, Conn., came to Washington, D. C., recently to attend his first meeting of the Fine Arts Commission. He was appointed by outgoing President Johnson four days before the new Administration took office. "It beats me," he told the Washington *Star*. "I don't know what transpired or who recommended me." And what's more, nobody ever asked him. But that's not all. Two days before Mr. Johnson left office, the architect also was appointed by the President to be a member of the board of trustees of the Woodrow Wilson Center for Scholars. He wasn't asked or told anything about that either, and doesn't know why he was appointed.

The Big Joke

By JERRY DELLA FEMINA

Reprinted from *Marketing Communications*, February 1969.
Copyright 1969 by Decker Communications, Inc.

It was funny.

I mean real funny.

Like Rowan and Martin are a couple of real funny guys.

And they did this skit, see. It takes place in a drug store and this lady comes in for this prescription, see. And like the pharmacist says that'll be $5.50 please. But the lady doesn't hear the part about it costing $5. So when the druggist turns away to answer a phone she just puts down 50 cents and walks out with her prescription, see.

And the druggist comes back and instead of $5.50 all he finds is 50 cents and he's disappointed, see.

But then he picks up the 50 cents, shrugs his shoulders and says, "Oh well, a 25 cent profit is better than no profit at all."

Funny, real funny.

That's it, Rowan. That's it, Martin. Zing them.

Go get them.

You caught them, baby.

You caught them red-handed.

Those "bastards" in the drug industry are actually making a profit.

A profit.

Like those drug guys actually think they're still living in the days when a man worked hard on his product and then sold it to another man for a profit. They called it "capitalism" in those days and it may have made this country very rich and very beautiful, but we all know it doesn't work today. And so every time you catch those drug guys or any other business guys practicing capitalism you make a little joke about it.

You laugh at them.

You give them the "Fickle Finger of Fate" award.

Because you have a responsibility to millions of kids out there who watch your show.

You've got to make capitalism and free enterprise and business look as foolish as you think it is.

So that the next generation can drop out even faster than this generation is dropping out.

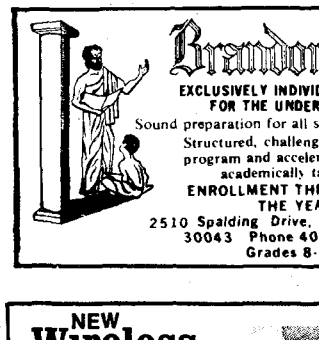
I mean somewhere out there in your audience sits a zonked-out, turned-on college student who will some day ride into the presidency of the United States on a slogan of, "Some pot in every chick."

And, man, if you reach him now you've got him forever.

Teach him now how ugly profit really is.

Because you, Rowan, and you, Martin, you don't ever take a profit. Like it would really kill me if I found out that NBC was paying you for your show. Like I know you do your show as a public service and I'm sure that if one of your sponsors like American Cyanamid (Breck) who dabble in the drug business ever tried to pay you in those dirty "drug dollars," you'll turn them away. You'll tell them to spend it on research.

That's it, Rowan; that's it, Martin. Sock it to them.



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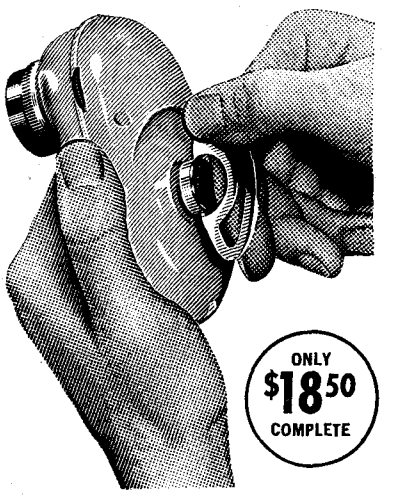
"They laughed when I wound up my shaver..."



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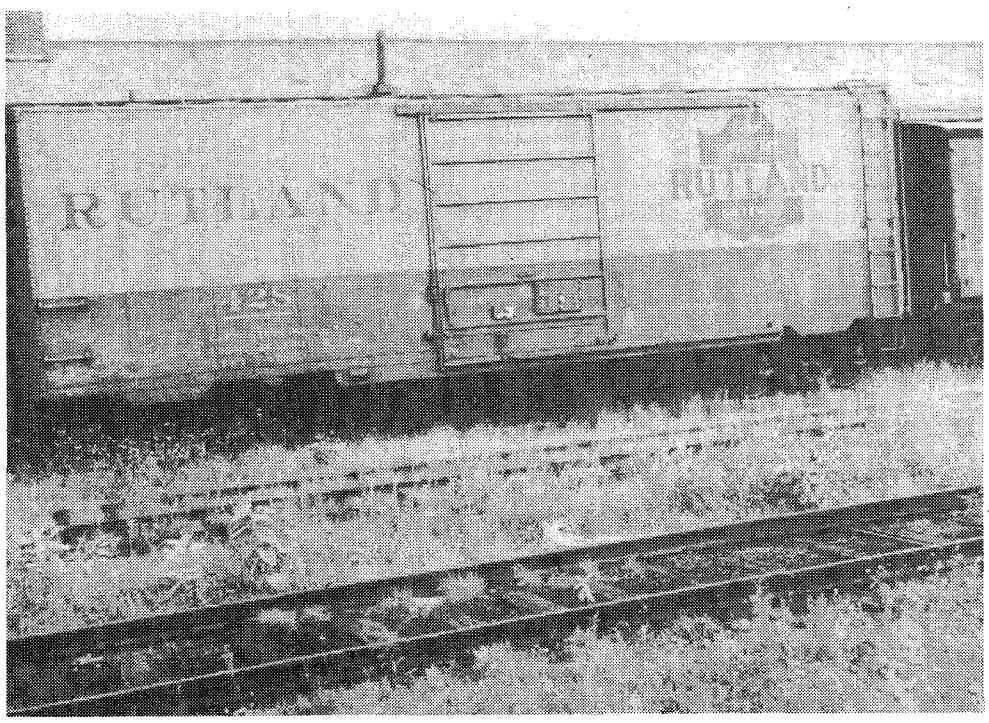

It would cost upward of $200 million to reinstate firemen on the nation's railroads, but the United Transportation Union is not about to retreat from its featherbedding position.

Featherbedding: A Soft Touch

By RALPH de TOLEDANO

The United Transportation Union is at war with the Association of American Railroads again. The UTU wants the railroads to hire 18,000 firemen to twiddle their thumbs in the cabs of diesel engines while the engineer and the head-end brakeman do the work. Since the steam locomotive has gone out, the fireman has no logical function, but the UTU demands that the clock be turned back to 1959, restoring the practice of "featherbedding."

To read the UTU *Transportation News* and the union's president, Charles Luna, train crews have been cut 60 per cent in the past 20 years. Talk of "featherbedding"—the employment of unnecessary employes—is "name-calling." And, says Mr. Luna, "While the UTU lives up to court orders and attempts to follow recommendations of presidential boards, the railroads mock the proceedings with words like 'featherbedding.'"

A return to the old practices would add some $200 million to the nation's freight and transportation bill. Is Mr. Luna correct when he says that the UTU "lives up to court orders and attempts to follow recommendations of presidential boards"? The record would indicate not.

Back in 1959 the railroads appealed to the President to appoint a commission to study labor practices. This was first opposed by the UTU, which later agreed to the study. A commission made up of five public members, five union members, and five railroaders issued a report after 13 months of study.

"Most of the rules, regulations and practices relating to crews were formulated or developed more than 30 years ago," the commission found. "In fact, some go back to the latter part of the 19th Century." And the commission recommended drastic changes in work rules and pay structure, always protecting the affected employes.

The railroads accepted these recommendations, but the union did not. After protracted negotiations between the railroads and the union, the National Mediation Board recommended arbitration. The railroads accepted, but the unions refused. The unions then went to court, but the right of the railroads to begin a graduated elimination of featherbedding was upheld by the Federal District Court, the United States Court of Appeals, and the Supreme Court. With the unions still bucking these decisions, a crisis developed. President Kennedy appointed still another study board. Mr. Kennedy called on the unions and the railroads to accept the board's recommendations. The railroads accepted, but the unions refused.

In July 1963 Labor Secretary Willard Wirtz presented a proposal to end the dispute. The railroads accepted, but the unions refused. Four days later the President suggested that the matter be turned over to Supreme Court Justice Arthur Goldberg, former counsel for the United Auto Workers union. The railroads accepted, but the unions refused.

In August 1963 Congress enacted a special statute authorizing the President to appoint an arbitration board to make a "complete and final disposition" of the case. After taking 5,000 pages of testimony, the board modified rules to permit the railroads to slowly eliminate 90 per cent of the firemen and to provide generous severance pay for those forced out of work.

The railroads, for the most part, carried out these provisions by not hiring new firemen when their jobs were vacated because of retirement or death. Jobs were found for those who did not want to quit. In all, the railroads spent some $30 million in severance pay.

In January 1965 a National Joint Board of union and railroad men reported that operations without firemen "had not adversely affected either the employes or rail service itself."

In November 1965, however, the unions went back to the courts, attempting to make the railroads recreate the 18,000 useless jobs that had been eliminated. Both the Federal District Court and the United States Court of Appeals had ruled against the unions. So did the Supreme Court. But the unions persisted. Efforts by the National Mediation Board failed to soften the union position, and the board, in accordance with the Railway Labor Act, offered binding arbitration. The railroads accepted.

To date, the union's major pronouncement seems to be that the UTU "lives up to court orders and attempts to follow the recommendations of presidential boards." Along with this has come a flood of inaccurate and misleading statistics, proving nothing except that the railroad unions are determined to get those firemen back to their thumb-twiddling in diesel engine cabs.

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How Women Can Discourage Crime

By RUSSELL KIRK

Although the average man isn't a criminal, the average criminal is a man. That being so, perhaps woman can redeem or restrain him.

With this grand object in view, an eminent Indianapolis mother and newspaperwoman, Mrs. Margaret Moore, commenced the Indianapolis Anti-Crime Crusade, with females forming the forlorn hope of the anti-crime column. She has been wondrously successful, and crime in her city has diminished perceptibly. You can read about her tactics in a book by herself and M. Stanton Evans, *The Law Breakers* (Arlington House).

Now the General Federation of Women's Clubs has embraced her program nationally. Ladies who formerly engaged, at their literary clubs, in serving tea and reading the minutes of the previous meeting now can begin to restore security in our streets. No President in Washington can accomplish that task for us; it must be done in every community by a number of diligent and courageous people who are on the spot.

As the GFWC's chairman for law enforcement, crime prevention and lighting (adequate street lighting, that is), Mrs. Moore has distributed a preliminary list of things that women can do, right now, to reduce the dismaying rate of crime. I list some of her points.

"Make a community survey of the areas of crime prevention in which your club can be most useful in supplementing local police efforts and assist them in working toward the goals determined.

"Take a look at your courts or court. Begin a program of court observance—with two women sitting in each court each day. Look for patterns.

"Check on proposed legislation in your state concerning law enforcement bills which may come up during 1969-70.

"Work to get dropouts back in school as a means of crime prevention. In this connection, work with school administrators, social workers and teachers—but establish a program in which one woman helps one child.

"Familiarize yourself with state statutes affecting juveniles. Obtain police co-operation by having them make talks in classrooms about these laws.

"Meet with parole officers to find out how you can help youths when released from correctional institutions.

"Work with your churches to bring youth in for more than just recreational programs. Set up study rooms there for young people who have no place to do homework.

"Sponsor a one-day workshop on crime prevention and law enforcement. Invite the mayor, police chief, judges, the prosecuting attorney, lawyers, parole officers, police-administration professors and a representative from the Chamber of Commerce.

"Sponsor a citywide cleanup—not only streets, but between houses and buildings, and within houses if needed. You may need to have broom, mop and rake showers—for some people cannot buy these. Get children and teenagers to help, too. Good housekeeping is a crime deterrent."

Mrs. Moore has many more ideas, all of which have worked in Indianapolis. She can be reached at 307 N. Pennsylvania St., Indianapolis, Ind. We all should wish her redoubtable and sensible women Godspeed.

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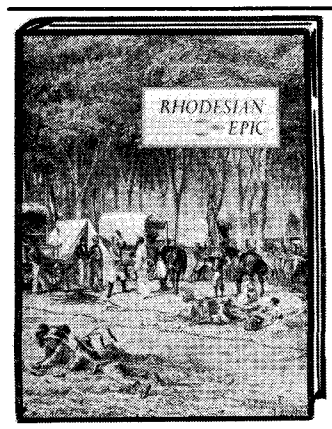

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Few Agreements Expected

Labor and Nixon Aides Plan Secret Parley

By VICTOR RIESEL

Some prominent and politically prestigious labor leaders are planning a think-in out at isolated White Sulphur Springs, W.Va., in mid-April. They aren't going for the cure. They're hoping to use the watering place to brainwash some of President Nixon's hardest thinkers.

In turn, those White House policymakers, on whom Mr. Nixon is relying quite heavily to puncture this inflation, hope to do some brainwashing themselves.

It will be quite a duel. Neither side brainwashes easily, if at all. For leading the labor group for its first off-the-record think-in will be AFL-CIO President George Meany, with whom folks once used to compare the Rock of Gibraltar before it became shaky. As guests, on the other side of the table (not yet confirmed as round or square) will be Mr. Nixon's Prof. Paul McCracken, chairman of the Presidential Council of Economic Advisers.

Along with the tough-speaking realist will be the soft-spoken Secretary of Labor Shultz and his "team." They were invited to the sprawling Greenbrier Hotel by the AFL-CIO's Economic Policy Committee for private talks so everybody can get to know everybody else—and what they are thinking—real intimate.

This is indeed a first for the AFL-CIO group. There'll be no business agenda for the three-day think-in beginning early Monday, April 14. There will be no publicity, no press conferences, no statements, no position papers, no leftover scraps of notes.

"This will be a meeting for an opportunity for discussion among the members of the Economic Policy Committee, the Executive Council and the Administration's braintrust," said one of its organizers. "There's never been any such meeting. If it works out, we'll do it again."

Labor Secretary George Shultz (left), along with CEA Chairman Paul McCracken, will huddle with AFL-CIO President George Meany (right) in what is hoped will be a thoughtful review of economic and labor issues. But, says Victor Riesel, don't look for any quick and easy answers.

They'll discuss zooming prices, high wage demands, convulsive monetary matters and the state of the Union.

It's an educated guess that Mr. Meany and his colleagues will ask for a specific commitment on Mr. Nixon's hints that the White House will try to cool the economy without heating up unemployment.

In a hand-delivered letter to Mr. Meany last month, Mr. Nixon said that he did not want any jobs jeopardized by his efforts to deflate. But there was no commitment.

Mr. Shultz, running interference for the President, said that he thought that skyrocketing inflation could be contained without "any substantial increase in unemployment."

But Paul McCracken, a blunt man who will meet an even blunter fellow in George Meany, said that an increase in unemployment will be necessary to get the nation off its inflationary binge. And "wage bargains which assume continued inflation at recent rates will court the risk of less employment."

Mr. Meany has retorted with, "There's something fundamentally wrong with our system if that's the only answer. I recommend full employment."

It's also an educated guess that Prof. McCracken will tell the labor leaders they have to hold their unions in line on wage demands. Mr. McCracken will be wasting his erudite breath. No one, through dialogue or exhortation, can hold down local union demands. There's a communication gap. The boys on the bottom are just not listening to the council of elders at the top.

For example, there is the militant rank and file of the International Association of Machinists—one million strong. In the commercial airline field, some 50,000 of them are asking eight major carriers for a 40 per cent pay package hike right now.

As has become the pattern during the young Nixon Administration, the 48-year-"old" Prof. Shultz thinks he has a middle course—to avoid the high road of prices and the low road of joblessness.

On the price side, he will tell the labor leaders, he is against hammering industry. He is for gradually slowing the rate of rise which is slashing the value of the booming buck.

On the labor side, his formula is simple. He is for manpower training, more manpower training and much more manpower training. Thus those who are most likely to be made jobless by any inflation "cool" will have skills. Then the National Alliance of Businessmen, with labor's help, will place them by the scores of thousands, hopefully 200,000 this year. And those who are not placed will so glut the market that the high price of labor—wages—will fall because there will be so many around to work for less than the other fellow.

Which means that some local unions will be in weaker bargaining positions.

This won't please his new labor friends. Obviously, no cures will come out of the White Sulphur Springs think-in.

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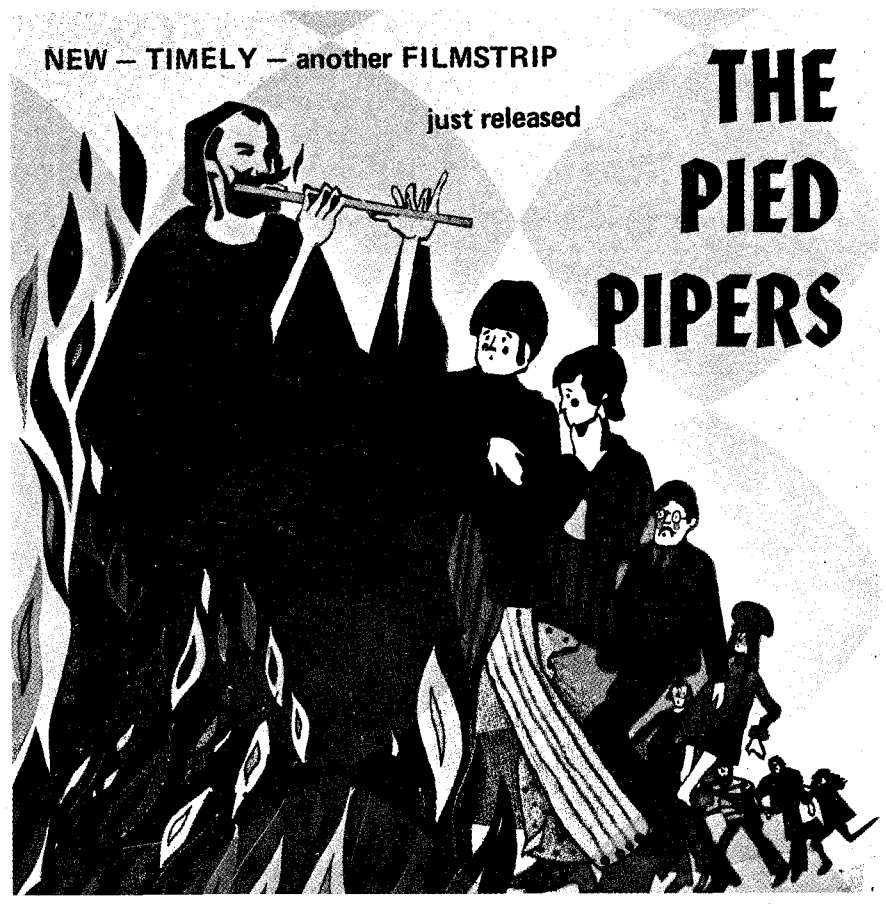

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Warning on Non-Proliferation Treaty

History Shows Peace Pacts Lead to War, Not Peace

By EDGAR ANSEL MOWRER

Those Americans of both parties who are ready to weaken NATO to obtain a Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty, which leaves every nation but the United States at the mercy of the Soviet Union, seem to have forgotten fairly recent history.

I am referring to the naval disarmament negotiations of the early 1920s and above all to the so-called "Baruch plan" for the international control of atomic energy offered by the United States in 1946.

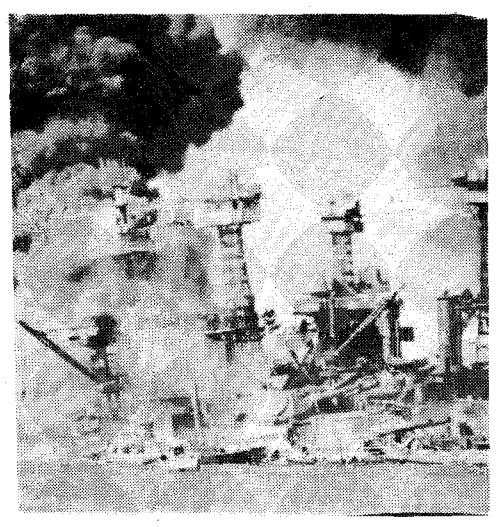
The Harding Administration accepted a naval agreement that encouraged Japan to believe that by destroying the American Pacific fleet, it could create the Greater East Asian Co-prosperity Sphere with no further serious interference by the United States.

Yet so little was President Hoover aware of this possibility that he persuaded the major nations to "outlaw war" altogether. This encouraged Hitler's intended victims, chiefly Britain and France, to believe that they need not match Germany's monstrously efficient military preparations.

The coming of World War II and Pearl Harbor induced some of us to hope that our American leaders had seen the light: just as the life of individuals in anarchy is "nasty, brutish and short," so the history of sovereign nations living in international anarchy is a series of wars interrupted by periods of insecure peace.

We were wrong. In 1946 a victorious America that had exclusive possession of the "ultimate weapon" voluntarily offered to give it up and transfer control over all atomic developments for war or peace to an international agency. This "Baruch Plan" was adopted by the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission and by the U.N. General Assembly, with only the Communist minority dissenting. The Soviet Union, thanks to gullible American friends of Russia, was already well along with plans for a nuclear weapon of its own.

Russia's refusal was fortunate for the world. Unless all nations relinquished sovereignty to the world government, the international control commission would be paralyzed. Each signatory nation would remain free to wage conventional war as before, and when war came, to seize whatever atomic materials



The devastation at Pearl Harbor was the ultimate result of shortsighted naval agreements made in the 1920s.

it could lay hands on and transform them into atomic weapons.

This led Chester Barnard, a member of the American Committee that wrote the original Acheson-Lilienthal Report upon which the Baruch Plan was based, to concede that the plan "does not prohibit the use of atomic bombs once war breaks out." The issue was "solely a difference in the speed with which we attempt to make ourselves less vulnerable."

Today's U.S nuclear disarmers know all this. In the past, multiple national sovereignty has always led to wars which the inevitable killings and devastation were powerless to prevent. But, they claim, two countries in possession of the ability not only to blot out each other but most of the rest of mankind, will observe effective restraint while working toward that "general and total disarmament" sought by the Kennedy Administration. The Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty is a first step—even if Germans, Israelis, Indians and other exposed nations claim discrimination.

Unhappily, experience points to the probability that any such treaty will encourage aggressive nations not to observe the peace, but to seek what they want either by nuclear confrontation or by classical wars. Moreover, it is all but inconceivable that such countries will sincerely accept the kind of international inspection necessary to make disarmament effective.

The world's outlook would be black if there were not another historical way. This is by establishing what historians call the "Roman peace" which exists when one power or group of powers is visibly superior in strength to any possible aggressor.

The disarmers believe that nuclear weapons have made such military preponderance valueless, since the weaker side will possess the ability to destroy the stronger even while it is itself destroyed.

Fortunately, this situation is not necessarily permanent. Some leading scientists believe that an Atlantic Community wielding virtually unlimited economic strength could by a combination of anti-missile missiles and other new techniques (laser-maser, etc.?) achieve safety for itself while nipping further aggression in the bud.

Certainly, as between expecting a change in human nature leading to effective disarmament under a world state, and an attempt to achieve security through economic, scientific and military preponderance, the latter is more promising.

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Some Fresh Facts on Fluoridation

By JAMES JACKSON KILPATRICK

If it were possible to put a copy of the current *Saturday Review* in the hands of every newspaper editor and member of a city council in the country, a blow for freedom might be struck in the matter of the fluoridation of public water supplies. Some fresh facts have come in.

John Lear, the magazine's science editor, has stuck his neck out in returning to the issue. Proponents of fluoridation, notably the U.S. Public Health Service, have done an excellent job of brainwashing the public and smearing the critics. As a consequence, any person who raises an objection runs the risk of being tagged as a quack, food faddist, or plain nut.

Yet the philosophical and medical objections that have been raised against fluoridation, from the inception of the program nearly 20 years ago, have an enduring validity.

Philosophically speaking, the program simply is incompatible with the principles of a free society. These principles hold that in the field of public health, compulsory measures should not extend beyond protection against contagious disease and the prevention of tragic social burdens. The reduction of tooth decay in children falls in neither of these classifications.

When sodium fluoride is added to a public water supply, everyone in the community, as a practical matter, is compelled to take the stuff into his system. The highly toxic chemical is not like chlorine, which treats the water itself; sodium fluoride is added to the water to treat human beings. There is no longer much question that it does improve children's teeth.

But what else does sodium fluoride do? Skeptics have been urging that medical question for years, and have been brushed aside for their pains. The promoters of fluoridation, determined to impose their own notions of good dentistry upon everyone, have insisted that sodium fluoride is utterly harmless—that its side effects are nil. Is this true?

In a long article, Lear summarizes some recent research in the field. Persuasive evidence is beginning to pile up, both in the United States and in Canada, that sodium fluoride may have far more serious effects upon kidneys and bones than the promoters have believed.

One especially significant finding is credited to Dr. Donald R. Taves and his colleagues at the University of Rochester. They discovered that once it enters the body, fluoride takes not one form, but two. Most of the fluoride stays "bound." About 15 per cent appears as "a free ion, able to enter into any number of potential reactions." When fluoride is added artificially to a public water supply, "the rise in total blood fluoride concentration is approximately 36 per cent; but the rise in free fluoride is 250 per cent."

The findings of Dr. Taves in Rochester, and of Dr. Gerald Posen in Montreal and Ottawa, have been fully reported to learned societies. Dr. Posen's sobering paper on the dangers of using fluoridated water in the dialysis baths of artificial kidneys was presented late in January to the Royal Canadian College of Physicians and Surgeons in Vancouver. This past November he spoke to hundreds of kidney specialists attending the American Society of Nephrology in Philadelphia.

These reports are important to every editor and city councilman concerned with the fluoridation issue. They revive all the old philosophical questions. Granted, for the sake of argument, that sodium fluoride is good for children's teeth: Is it therefore wise and necessary that every citizen be compelled to ingest it? Are there alternative means for treating teeth, through fluoride tablets or topical application, that would accomplish the desired results more accurately and selectively?

Almost 4,000 American communities, comprising 72 million persons, now are adding sodium fluoride to their public water supplies. In the view of old-fashioned conservatives, the practice is plainly an intrusion upon personal freedoms. Put that aside. Is artificially fluoridated water also an intrusion upon the bones and kidneys of susceptible persons compelled to drink it?

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By SEN. HARRY BYRD JR. (D.-Va.)

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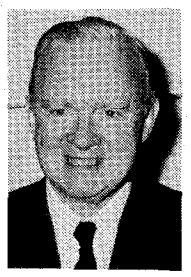


Secretary of the Treasury Kennedy told the House Committee on Ways and Means on March 7 that the Nixon Administration's proposal is designed to take care of our needs "indefinitely. . . ."

Now, does the Congress want to grant to the Administration—any administration—a debt ceiling that will take care of the administration "indefinitely"? It seems to me that it would be wiser to set the ceiling at a level which will put some pressure on the Administration to hold down spending.

I would hope that the Congress will not agree to change the system for computing the national debt subject to the ceiling.

To accept the President's and Secretary Kennedy's recommendation would mean that during the next four years, the Administration could spend $40 billion more than it takes in without that sum of money appearing in the national debt figures.

To put that $40-billion figure in perspective, during Mr. Truman's nearly eight years in office, the national debt increased $33 billion; during President Eisenhower's eight years, the increase was $23 billion; and during the eight years of the Kennedy-Johnson Administrations, the national debt increased by $70 billion.

President Nixon's proposal is misleading. It appears to reduce the ceiling, yet in reality, it increases it by $17 billion.

So, my plea is two-fold:

(1) That the money which the government borrows from the trust funds *not* be eliminated from the national debt; and

(2) That an increase substantially smaller than $17 billion be granted.

Why should not the Congress keep a tight ceiling on the government debt; why should we continually give away our power and our responsibility?

What is lost by maintaining a tight ceiling? It is less convenient perhaps to the Administration and less convenient perhaps to the Congress.

But to increase the ceiling so that it will take care of all the Administration's problems for the "foreseeable future" impresses me as being very unwise.

Most certainly, it weakens the power of Congress at a time when Congress needs to reassert itself.

Foreign Trade Problems

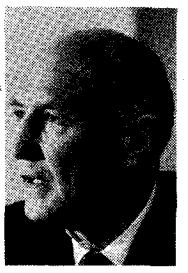
By SEN. WILLIAM B. SAXBE (R.-Ohio)

International trade problems are not confined to industry import protection. Our trade policy vitally affects agricultural and industrial exports as well. At present, the European Economic Community—EEC—is contemplating the levy of a heavy internal tax on soybeans and vegetable oil products imported into member countries. Further, canned hams from Common Market countries successfully compete here with those domestically produced because of a 22¢ subsidy received by the foreign exporter. It is our hope that the EEC will not levy the proposed tax and that they will discontinue subsidies to agricultural exporters. However, if they fail to do this, or where the trade policies or export subsidies of other countries are unfair or discriminatory to our products, we should invoke offsetting export subsidies as well as additional restrictions to their imports. These subsidies and restrictions could then be used as leverage for agreements to reduce or phase out all subsidy supports, tax tariffs, and other trade barriers. . . . I do not endorse the quota, market sharing, or export subsidy approach to solve all the complex problems of competing in the international market place. However, such import restrictions and export assistance could provide the flexibility necessary for a particular industry or agricultural producer to adjust to foreign competition.

Nixon's Goodwill Trip

By SEN. STROM THURMOND (R.-S.C.)

President Nixon's tour of the European capitals has inspired the nation with feelings of pride and of hope. Pride, because we can see that the President has represented the United States with dignity and with a sense of sureness and confidence. Because we can see that, as a symbol of the nation, President Nixon has been received with warmth and acclaim by both the people and the leaders of the nations that he visited. This is surely a tribute to the President himself, to his character and to his skill.



The other emotion which the President's trip inspires is that of hope. The American people and the people of Europe are anxious for a just and lasting peace—not just peace in Viet Nam, but peace in Berlin, and peace in Czechoslovakia. If such a peace is to come about, the expansionist aims of the Soviet Union and her ideological allies all over the globe must be curbed. In such an undertaking, it is important that the President of the United States have the cooperation of the Western European leaders. President Nixon has taken the first step toward the construction of an effective foreign policy by meeting individually with the leaders in Europe. It is too early, of course, for us to know what the results of this trip will be; but to create clear channels of communication where there may have been confusion or misunderstanding can only be an asset to the Administration, and thus to the nation.

President Nixon's trip gives every appearance of having been successful, and the success stirs hope that a firm foreign policy which unites the Western nations will be established and result in the furtherance of freedom, of justice, and of peace.

I commend President Nixon. He has represented our nation with distinction, and I share with the nation a feeling of hope for peace and a feeling of pride in our President and in our nation.

Legislative Boxscore

The following is a round-up of items of particular interest to Human Events readers:

• The most widely publicized recent congressional activity was the tour by members of the Senate Select Committee on Nutrition and Hunger, headed by Sen. George McGovern (D.-S.D.), through poverty areas in the state of Florida. No specific legislation has yet been drawn up concerning the select committee's goal of **eradicating hunger in America.** One proposal by McGovern is to distribute free food stamps to all the estimated seven million citizens with annual incomes of less than $1,000. The Department of Agriculture, which is concerned with the hunger problem, predicts that such a program would cost up to $2.1 billion per year.

• The Senate Judiciary Committee will soon be giving consideration to a measure proposed by its chairman, Sen. James Eastland (D.-Miss.), to **improve the security checking procedures of sensitive governmental departments.** Eastland's bill (S 12; see last week's Human Events) would create a special Security Administration for Executive Departments to conduct security checks on employes working in federal departments such as State and Defense which deal with classified matters. Currently, each department has its own security check procedure. Eastland's proposal, co-sponsored by 16 other senators, specifies that the head of the new security panel would also serve as chairman of the Subversive Activities Control Board (SACB), which investigates suspected Communist-front organizations. Other SACB members would also participate in the new security program.

• One of President Nixon's first legislative proposals has attracted immediate bi-partisan support and passage appears assured. This deals with **coal mining and safety standards**, an emotional topic on Capitol Hill following a wave of recent mine disasters. As incorporated in House and Senate bills (HR 7976, S 1300), the Nixon legislation would set mandatory standards covering coal dust, construction, ventilation, illumination and equipment, and authorize the secretary of interior to establish other standards. The bills also provide for enforcement of the standards, including fines and improved federal and state inspection.

• Sen. Paul J. Fannin (R.-Ariz.) has introduced legislation to protect the rights and privileges of the individual union member or employe. This bill (S 424) would amend the **National Labor Relations Act** to prohibit the levying of punitive fines by unions against members for exercising their rights under the Act. "Presently," Sen. Fannin points out, "a member may be fined by a union for simply doing what the law says he has a right to do." Under the Fannin bill, for example, a union could not fine a member for exceeding production quotas set by unions, nor could it levy a fine for crossing union picket lines, or filing decertification petitions to get rid of a union no longer representing the employe's best interests. "Unions have even fined members who testified before the National Labor Relations Board," Sen. Fannin explained.

• Organized labor is going all-out to defeat a bill introduced by Rep. Ben Blackburn (R.-Ga.) which would **grant federal government employes the right to join, or refrain from joining, a union.** In effect, Blackburn's measure would write into law President John F. Kennedy's 1962 Executive Order permitting federal employes the "right to refrain" from joining a union. Big Labor, of course, would like to see this order revoked outright and have these employes subject to compulsory unionism. As a compromise, labor may back a bill sponsored by Rep. Thaddeus Dulski (D.-N.Y.) which would exempt post office and civil service workers—by far the majority of federal employes—from coverage under the JFK Executive Order.

• The House Ways and Means Committee is currently in the midst of what its chairman, Rep. Wilbur Mills (D.-Ark.), promises will be "the most extensive hearings" on **tax reform** in at least 10 years. The hearings opened last February 18 with seven days of testimony on tax-exempt foundations. The prepared remarks of foundation spokesmen alone consumed seven printed volumes. Subsequent hearings will cover virtually every aspect of the individual and corporate tax structure and are expected to last a minimum of two months.

• Sen. John McClellan (D.-Ark.) has announced that his Government Operations Permanent Investigations subcommittee will "undertake, as soon as practicable, an intensive investigation" into the **foreign aid activities** of the Agency for International Development (AID). Prompting the McClellan investigation were the results of a subcommittee probe of the AID program in South Viet Nam. The report discloses, in McClellan's words, "widespread corruption involving many aspects of the import program for South Viet Nam."

• The Senate has unanimously passed and sent to the House a bill (S 1058) granting President Nixon's request for a two-year **extension of the Reorganization Act of 1949**. This measure will permit the President to draw up plans for reorganizing executive agencies and for establishing new non-Cabinet departments and submit them for congressional approval. The act had been allowed to lapse at the end of 1968 and Nixon, in his first congressional request, asked its reinstatement. According to reliable White House sources, President Nixon would like to tighten up the federal bureaucracy and bring it under closer Administration control.

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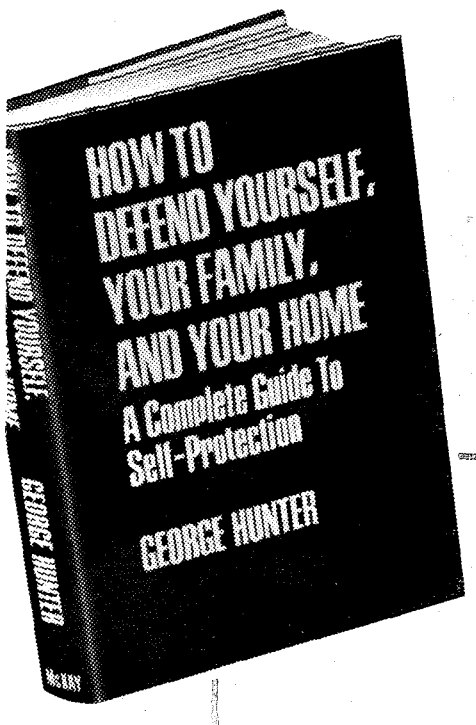

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